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PRICE 3D.

PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

OUT of evil cometh good; at least, that should be the result. The illness of the Prince of Wales, which everybody deeply regrets, and the deaths of the Earl of Chesterfield and of the youthful Irish chieftain, "MacGillicuddy of the Reeks," which will also be generally regretted, all from the same disease-typhoid fever-are sore evils; but there will be consolation for them if they, by calling attention to the nature and causes of the disorder, induce some effort to be made for the prevention of typhoid visitations in future.

When a Prince suffers and an Earl dies from a particular disease, men are reminded of the fact, which they are apt to forget in the absence of such startling intimations, that millions of the people are every day exposed to the influences which produce that disorder, that thousands die from it, and that the sufferings and the deaths might both be prevented.

and other diseases of a like kind? Chiefly foul air, impure water, and overcrowding-all of them clearly capable of

removal. Then why are they not removed? Chiefly, again, because of popular ignorance and the lack of proper machinery for preserving the public health. There is scarcely a city, town, or village in the three kingdoms in which known sanitary laws are not habitually and systematically violated; laws known, we mean, to men who have made a study of such matters, but which are as the inscriptions on Now, what are the causes of enteric (or typhoid) fever the rocks of Nineveh to the bulk of the people, who have none to teach them to do right in this matter, and, if need be, hinder them from doing wrong. The construction of our



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WARWICK CASTLE.

dwellings, especially those of the poor, and the making of proper provision for drainage and ventilation, in whose hands are they? Ordinarily in those of speculative builders, who neither understand nor care for the laws of health; whose only aim is to "run up" a tenement and get it off their hands to some unlucky purchaser or still more unlucky tenant, who may be ill or well, may live or die, for aught the speculative gentleman cares or is made to care. This is not well, and ought to be changed.

Some of our large cities-such as London-have been provided with admirable systems of main drainage; but house drainage is yet faulty in the extreme, and affairs are infinitely worse in small towns, where there is often no drainage at all. We publish in another column a description of the condition of Chipping Wycombe, which is truly a typical town. There are thousands of places in as bad or a worse condition. We know of one such ourselves: a town within twenty miles of London; a place of ancient name; once a Parliamentary, still a municipal, borough; which narrowly escaped, a few years ago, being made the seat of a bishopric. That town has practically no system of drainage, save into cesspools, some of which are actually dug underneath the parlour-floors, because, from lack of main drains and of unbuilt-upon ground, there is nowhere else to which the sewage can be conducted except into the soil on which the houses stand. Within the municipal borough there is a sanitary committee, the members of which do what they can to prevent nuisances from becoming too gross to be endured; what they can do, however, is but little compared to what is needed, and their jurisdiction is limited. The place has lately much increased in size; half the population, or nearly so, live beyond the borough boundary, and for them there is no sanitary authority whatever. Each man does as seemeth good in his own eyes: builds his house in utter disregard of sanitary law, or has it erected for him by a country builder as ignorant of sanitation as himself; digs a well and a cesspool side by side, so placed that the one must of necessity drain into the other; and then takes rents from poor people for the privilege of poisoning themselves by living under such conditions! There is a water company in the town, which furnishes a wholesome, if intermittent, supply of good water: but outside the borough not one house in twenty is so supplied. The rest depend upon wells situated as we have described, which, from their number, yield but a scanty supply of even such impure liquid as they contain. Specific cases are always both best understood and most easily appreciated, so let us give a particular example. One street in the extra-municipal part of the town contains about fifty houses, mostly cottages inhabited by the families of the better class of workmen, every tenement in which has been erected within the last three years; and only one of the lot is supplied with the company's water, all the rest drawing their supplies from wells, of which there are at least a dozen within a distance of two hundred yards. The quantity of water obtainable by each family is thus far too small, but its quality is more objectionable still. As for instance: one group of three cottages, containing some fifteen inhabitants, has a yard, measuring, perhaps, 50 ft. by 20 ft. In this yard there is a well for water, a "dumb well" for sewage, three cesspits, and a piggery, besides manure heaps, poultry sheds, &c. The well and the "dumb well" are within a few feet of each other. The former, being much the deeper of the two, acts as a drain from the latter, and the occupants of those cottages, for which five shillings per week each is charged, must, consequently, drink sewage water or none. That is a specimen of the whole district; and we ask, is it possible for people to be healthy under such circumstances?

The town of which we speak, like Chipping Wycombe, is, we repeat, a type of thousands of others; and it is not surprising, therefore, that typhus and enteric fever-indeed, the entire order of zymotic diseases, the produce of filth and impurity—should be so prominent, and so permanently domiciled, among us. Cholera, too, is likely to be added next summer to the ills we bear in consequence of our own stupidity and indifference, and woe betide the denizens of poor and foul neighbourhoods then. Local authorities-such as vestries and so forth-ought to see to these things; but they don't, and will not; so where are we to look for a remedy? To Mr. Stansfeld and the department over which he presides pertains the duty, and we hope they will perform it with promptitude and vigour now that persons in eminent positions are suffering, and have died, by reason of neglect in this matter. An army of Government inspectors of nuisances should be sent out all over the country to spy out its foul places and compel the applicaor remedies. Local inspectors are next to useless; they do not, or cannot, effectually perform their duties. They are the friends and neighbours of the owners of pesthouses; perhaps they own such places themselves; their appointment rests with the very parties upon whom they should act as a check; and winking hard at abuses is the natural result. Government inspectors would be free from such influences, and might be pretty safely relied upon to do their duty irrespective of fear or favour. But are such officers, properly qualified for the work, available in sufficient numbers? The Government Poor-Law Inspectors, as a rule, are competent and intelligent men; but they are too few in number for this new labour in addition to their present duties. The men of the corps of Royal Engineers, however, could, with a little special training, furnish the health-army required; and in these piping times of peace, when their services are not required in combating foreign foes, the gallant Engineers could not be better employed than in routing our internal foes-filth and its

concomitants, disease and death. We commend this suggestion to all whom it may concern-Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Cardwell, and F. M. his Royal Highness the Commander-in-

FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

Another matter of the utmost importance to the health, as well as the comfort, of the people is a sufficient supply of wholesome, nutritive food, obtainable at a reasonable cost. It may be taken for granted that, from the nature of our climate and the habits of our people (resulting from climatic influences), a moderate daily portion of animal food is necessary for health; but it is certain that, under present circumstances, that moderate daily portion cannot be procured by millions of hard-working persons through the ordinary channel-the respectable butcher's shop. Prices are too high. The consequence usually is that the poorer classes resort to other channels and obtain what is not wholesome, while many have to go without altogether. And yet there is really no necessity for either course. Wholesome, nutritive, palatable, and cheap animal food an be procured in London in abundance at this moment, if people will only abandon silly prejudices and take the good the colonies provide them. Australian cooked meat, free from bone, is purchasable in plenty at from sixpence to eightpence per pound, according to quantity taken-that is, whether in four-pound or six-pound tins. We repeat that this meat is cooked and free from bone; which means that it is really just about one third the price of meat bought at the butcher's shop. Think of that, fathers and mothers of families, and rejoice! But, as we have said, there are prejudices against it, and, as might perhaps be expected, these prejudices are strongest among the poorest and most ignorant. Let those in better circumstances, and more competent to judge, make an effort, by precept and example, to dispel these prejudices, and we have no doubt they will soon succeed. For our own part, we have made trial both of beef and mutton, and from various manufactories, and we can honestly say, "We have found it answer, Sir, and so may you." meats supplied by the several companies in the colonies, and there are many of them, vary somewhat in quality and toothsomeness; but all are emphatically good, wholesome, and palatable; and we have no hesitation in declaring that those who turn up their noses at "such stuff," as servants and even paupers are said to do, deserve to be hungry, and to hunger unpitied. The meat, moreover, can be served in a variety of ways, both cold and hot; and for information as to the most desirable of these we refer our readers to a little book written by Dr. James Bird, author of "The Gastric Regions and the Victualling Department," and published by Hardwicke, of Piccadilly. This tract contains the results of many experiments, and is an exceedingly useful household guide. We strongly advise housewives who find a difficulty in making both ends meet to procure a two-shilling tin of Australian boiled mutton, and, with Dr. Bird's book at hand, make a trial of what can be done with it. We are certain that they will be both surprised and delighted at the result.

While, however, the consumption of imported meat is to be encouraged, its home production ought not to be neglected, and a knowledge of the merits of the various cattlefeeding substances in use is of vast importance to the farmer and grazier. Exceedingly useful hints on this subject are given in a table just issued by the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Westminster. In the centre of the table is a list of feeding substances, the respective flesh and fat producing qualities of which are shown by coloured projected lines on one side, and the manurial value of the residue by similar lines on the other. The farmer and cattle-feeder can thus see at a glance what description of food it is most desirable for him to use in order to manufacture flesh, to lay on fat, and to produce manure, as well as how the several substances can be most advantageously combined. The table, moreover, will make no bad ornament for the parlour wall, where it could be conveniently consulted at any moment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WARWICK CASTLE.

WARWICK CASTLE, the grand old baronial mansion of the Earl of Warwick, at an early hour on Sunday morning, was the scene of a terrible and destructive conflagration. The castle is familiar to every tourist; and the rare pictures, the Gobelin tapestries, and the unique art-treasures which abounded in every apartment rendered it attractive alike to the artist and the antiquary. The fire was discovered about half-past one o'clock by the steward-room boy, Joseph Powers, and the footmen, William Everton and William Gregory. They slept in apartments in the basement of the castle, and were awoke by a noise which they at first conjectured was caused by hail falling on the boot-hall, opposite to the room where they were sleeping. The rounds becoming louder, they then imagined some one must be attempting to break into the castle, and got up to see what really was the matter. They soon discovered that the building was on fire, and volumes of smoke were rolling out of Lady Warwick's apartments, which were on the second floor overlooking the river Avon. On entering her Ladyship's sitting-room they saw here a mass of flames. An alarm was raised and approximants and investment was read and arm was raised and alarm was raised. the second floor overlooking the river Avon. On entering her Ladyship's sitting-room they saw here a mass of flames. An alarm was raised, and messengers were dispatched to Leamington, Kenilworth, and Coventry for assistance. The Warwick Fire Brigade, under the direction of Captain Glover and Lieutenaut Pritchard, was speedily on the spot, and the Leamington brigade arrived shortly after. The flames had, however, made such rupid progress that the destruction of the whole building scensed inevitable. The front part of the castle was inaccessible from its great height above the river, and consequently the burning structure could only be played upon from the courtyard, where there was only a supply of water to be obtained from a 3½-in. main. So quick was the progress of the flames that the whole cast wing, between the grand entrance-hall and the domestic offices, adjoining Casar and Guy's towers, was speedily gutted, and only the outer walls and the towers, was speedily gutted, and only the outer walls and the charred and smouldering rubbish remain. These apartments consisted, on the ground floor, of the waiting-room and library over-looking the courtyard, and the brakfast-room, his Lordship's room, and Lady Warwick's boudoir, looking out upon the river. On the second floor were the ladies'-maids' rooms, Lady Warwick's

bed-room and dressing-room, and Lord Warwick's dressing-room These looked out upon the courtyard; and, overlooking the river, were the White Room, the Red Bed-room, and the Leather river, were the White Room, the Red Bed-room, and the Leather Bed-room and dressing-room. The furniture and contents of there apartments were almost entirely destroyed. The only things saved were a few of the most valuable pictures and some books, in spite of every exertion made, it being impossible to check the flames until the whole of this wing was completely destroyed. Meanwhile the fire was leaping across the grand staircase and attacking the hall, with its gorgeously carved Gothic roof, emblazoned with heraldic devices, its floor of Venetian marble, and its curious antique wainscoting hung tound with armour, swords its curious antique wainscoting hung found with armour, swords, and matchlocks. Here were Cromwell's battered helmet and the doublet in which Lord Brooke died at Lichfield. It also contained doublet in which Lord Brooke died at Lichfield. It also contained antiques and fossil antiers of the elk and deer, old statues, ancient tombs, and other curiosities. These have all perished. Along the richly-carved roof, executed in 1857 from designs by Mr. Poynter, the flames fast spread, and the panelled wooden walls proved equally inflammable. The magnificent apartment, 62 ft. by 40 ft., and 26 ft. in height, was soon a mass of flame. The roof, which was thickly covered with lead, fell in, and there remain only the bare blackened walls of one of the fluest halls in the kingdom. A pursery and apartments over the entrance gateway, and also nursery and apartments over the entrance gateway, and also a diving-room by the side of the great hall, erected a few years ago by Lord Warwick, were also destroyed, but a portion of their contents were saved. The fire raged so fiercely at four o'clock that it was feared all the efforts of the firemen, which had been directed tents were saved. The fire raged so fiercely at four o'clock that it was feared all the efforts of the firemen, which had been directed to cut it off from the rest of the apartments, would prove fruitless. Through the chinks between the massive doors separating the Great Hall and the Red Drawing-room the flames could be seen, and the stifling smoke forced its way through every aperture. Preparations were therefore made for the worst, by stripping this and the adjoining apartments of their costly and almost priceless treasures. The pictures by Rembrandt, Vandyke, and Rubens were borne carefully to a place of safety, and when every portable article of value was removed still further precautions were deemed necessary. The gilt drawing-room, the state bed-room, and the state dressing-room were also cleared of their principal contents. The tapestry round the state bed-room, made in Brussels in 1694, was wrenched from the wall and carried to a place of security, together with the portraits of Queen Anne, by Kneller, the Earl of Essex, by Zucchero, and other rare paintings. The pictures by Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Titiens, Salvator Rosa, Sir Peter Lely, and Caracci's "Dead Christ" were also taken down. The costly tables and treasures in the cabinets were carried to the remotest corner of the castle—the billiard-room—ready to be again moved in case of necessity. Fortunately, the efforts of the fremen practically arrested the fire at the end of the Great Hall, though the Red Drawing-room is slightly damaged about the roof and by water. The damage, however, done to the building cannot possibly be estimated pecuniarily, and is really irremediable. though the Red Drawing-room is slightly damaged about the roof and by water. The damage, however, done to the building cannot possibly be estimated pecuniarily, and is really irremediable. Many of the most valuable contents of the castle, which was crowded with treasures of art, have been damaged by hasty removal, although every possible care was exercised. The flames were not subdued until nearly ten o'clock in the morning, and then there remained a mass of smouldering flame which might, it was feared, at any time develop into another conflagration. Captain Fosbery, Lord Warwick's agent, telegraphed to Birmingham for a steam fire-engine to be sent by special train. Unfortunately, Birmingham does not possess a steam fire-engine, and a special train could not be procured, but a powerful manual engine was promptly dispatched by road. B-fore it reached Warwick, however, assistance had arrived from Kenilworth and Coventry, and the progress of the fire had been checked. Lady Warwick only left the castle on Friday, and Lord Broke on Saturday. Lord Warwick had been at Torquay for a few days. Lady Eva Grevillo only left the castle on Friday, and Lord Broke on Saturday. Lord Warwick had been at Torquay for a few days. Lady Eva Greville and the Hon. Sydney Greville were sleeping over the dining-halt when the fire broke out, but, happily, neither was injured. The whole of Lady Warwick's wardrobe was consumed, with her Ladyship's apartments, which contained many objects of interest, which were greatly prized by the family. Her Ladyship's jewels are safe, and also the plate, the apartments in the basement, where there is a large fireproof safe, being hardly injured except by the heat of the burning apartments above and the water thrown upon the fire. The sad concurrence has created a profound sensation throughout Warwickshire, and the scene of the disaster has been existed by thousands of persons from the surrounding district. throughout Warwickshire, and the scene of the disaster has been visited by thousands of persons from the surrounding district. The cause of the fire cannot be accurately ascertained. Some men belonging to Mr. Holland had been employed on Saturday painting and decorating that part of the building where the fire is supposed to have originated. But it is stated that there was no fire in this part of the eastle, and therefore it is difficult even to surmise how the catastrophe was caused.

On Monday workmen were engaged in carting away the charted debris from the ruins of the private apartments, the baronial hall, and the banqueting-hall, which were entirely consumed by the disastrous conflagration on Sunday, with the exception of the external walls. As the still smouldering rubbish was turned over, any vestiges of the armoury buried beneath the roof of the grand hal were picked out and carefully stored away for future examina-

vestiges of the armoury buried beneath the roof of the grand hal were picked out and carefully stored away for future examination. The fragments, for they were only such, consisted merely of portions of iron armour, bent, charred, and disfigured, quaint old matchlocks, and blades of swords and poniards, which had defied the fury of the flames. A great portion of the library has been saved, and also the pictures in the private apartments; but the furniture and the wardrobes of Lord and Lady Warwick were consumed with this portion of the castle. The outer walls of the private apartments, the baronial hall, and the dining-hall, which were all gutted, appear sound, though blackened and disfigured. The marble floor of the baronial hall, expressly prepared in Venice, is splintered and crushed in many places, where the blazing beams The marble floor of the baronial hall, expressly prepared in Venice, is splintered and crushed in many places, where the blazing beams fell when the roof collapsed, and other portions are disfigured by the fire. The salvation of the state apartments, the destruction of which at one time reemed inevitable, was due to the massive stone wall which separated the baronial hall from the Red Drawing-room. This prevented the extension of the fire below, and the firemen cut the connection on the roof. The footman William Everton did a brave and courageous act. Lord Warwick was about to entertain his annual Christmas shooting party, and upwards of 500 cartridges were stored in the gun-room. When the fire was approaching the room Everton rushed into it and carried the dangerous combustibles into a distant part of the building. The property saved from the state apartments, which were stripped when the advent of the fire seemed imminent, includes the whole of the valuable pictures and the entire furniture. The safety of of the valuable pictures and the entire furniture. Lady Warwick's jewels and the family plate is also fully cor jewels and the family firmed. The pictures, which were torn from the frames, are not themselves damaged; and the fine Brussels tapestry, taken from Queen Anne's bed-room, is only slightly torn. The splendid Pietra Commessa table, flowered with lapis lazuli, formerly the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, has also sustained little damage. A splitter have and these tark forces the force little damage. A splinter here and there, and a fragment before broken away, will testify to the care with which it was removed. The whole of the property saved is stored in the County Hall, where it will shortly be carefully examined.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has issued a circular to the provincial postmasters announcing that the system of rural post-messengers and letter-carriers presenting to the public cards containing appeals for Ciristmas boxes will no longer be permitted.

THE SMICHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show for this season opened on Monday, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The number of entries was as large as usual, but not a few of the prize animals at the Birmingham Show last week, which ordinarily come to swell the Smithfield Show, are this year excluded, in consequence of their having exhibited symptoms of the foot-and-mouth disease. The prize for the best beast in the show was awarded to Mr. J. Stratton, of Alton Priors, Mariborough, Wiltshire, for a magnificently shaped and fed white ex, of the shorthern breed. The best heifer in the show was of the Scotch polled breed, exhibited by Mr. Bruce, of Eigin. The Queen took a first prize, and the Prince of Walce a third prize, in Devons. The champion prize for the best put of sheep was awarded to Mr. J. Byron, of Sleaford.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The opening of the Assembly took place on Monday, but only state business was transacted. During the sitting M. Thiers are word to M. Grévy that his Message would not be delivered in all Wednesday or Thursday. About 500 members were present. In the Assembly again elected President. The former has Presidents were also re-elected, and the remainder of the ting was taken up with the nomination of secretaries, &c. The alprity of the Assembly appears to have returned to Versailles and the necessary with a firm conviction that a Conservative line of policy nor seed with a firm conviction that a Conservative line of policy and henceforth be adopted at home. The Orleans Princes visited to their seats.

heir seats, amnesty Bill has been drawn up by forty-eight members of sambly, and laid before the House. The measure is very chesive. It is to extend to all political offences, whether pre hensive. It is to extend to all political offences, whether muitted in Paris or other parts of France, within the last year, tonly those prisoners are to be excluded from its provisions have previously undergone punishment for ordinary crimes, have previously undergone punishment for ordinary crimes, the provisions of the president of the previous of the previous

now to see both parties anxious to wash out the stain of this tragedy.

A religious and military ceremony took place last Saturday at Champigny, near Paris, to commemorate the anniversary of the fighting which took place there on Dec. 2, 1870. As many as from 20,000 to 25,000 persons were present. Monsignor Guibert, the new Archbishop of Paris, made a speech, the purport of which may stait if France remained faithful to the Church she would receive her position. A mass having been said, General Ducrot, in the course of some remarks, declared that peace might have been added on the day after Champigny, and that history would some day say why it was not then concluded. A young man who began a speech by maintaining that the failure of the French soldiers was due to the stupidity of their officers was refused a hearing. There were some faint cries during the ceremony of "Vive la Republique" and "Vive la France," but no other demonstrations of a political character.

At the sitting of the Academy on the 28th four new members are to be elected in place of MM. de Montalembert, Villemain, Privost-Paradel, and Mérimée. The candidates spoken of are MM. le Duc d'Aumale, Littre, About, Dumas fils, Taine, and Birthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

M. Rénan, who has been restored to his chair at the Collége de

M. Rénan, who has been restored to his chair at the Collége de M. Rénan, who has been restored to his chair at the Collége de France, commenced his course of lectures the other day before a large audience. For some little time there had been rumours in Paris that a clerical demonstration would be made against him similar to that which, in 1862, led to the suspension of his lectures and afterwards to his dismissal. No demonstration, however, accurred. M. Rénan met with a very hearty welcome, and was greatly applauded when he advocated educational freedom and independence.

Independence.

The whole of the territory occupied by German troops in France has been declared in a state of siege. Crimes against German soldiers will be dealt with by German courts-martial. Two Frenchmen, accused of killing a German sentinel, were executed by the Prussians near Epernay last week.

ITALY.

On the day of the opening of the Italian Parliament in Rome a sort of counter-demonstration took place at the Vatican. Several deputations waited upon the Pope and presented addresses, in reply to which his Holiness declared himself unswervingly hostile to the presence of the King and Parliament of Italy in Rome. He added that reconciliation was impossible; for, said he, "there could be no conciliation between light and darkness, right and wrong, Jesus and Belial."

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The newspapers have spoken of an interview having been sought by the King of Italy with the Pope, and having been refused by the Pope on the advice of those about him. No request of that kind has been addressed officially to the Holy Father, who, of that kind has been addressed officially to the Holy Father, who, moreover, has declared that, so far as concerns his personal relations with King Victor Emmanuel, he will only consult his own inspirations. It is certain that the Pope has not hitherto expressed any wish to quit Rome; but, according to information derived from the best sources, the Holy Father has declared that his silence in that respect in no way binds him in the future, that he alone is judge of the position of affairs, and that his presence in Rome is only possible if compatible with his absolute spiritual freedom.

SPAIN.

The elections for the electoral colleges for the appointment of the municipal councillors commenced, on Wednesday, in Madrid. The Radicals carried the day in seventy-five districts, while the Republicans were successful in twenty, and the Ministerialist, only in five. The Opposition candidates were returned in the principal cities and the chief towns in the provinces. In the provinces the triumph of the Radicals in many places appears probable, as in several localities there was no contest, the Government taking, according to the statement of the Ministerialists, no interest in the question, not considering that the municipal elections have any political character.

The Cabinet, under the presidency of the King, has held a long council on Cuban affairs, and it is reported that his Majesty expressed a strong wish himself to proceed to Cuba to direct the

work of pacification. BELGIUM.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber, on the 1st inst., Baron d'Anethan spoke as follows:—"The King having asked for our portfolios, we have placed them in his Majesty's hands. Under these circumstances we request that the Chamber will adjourn."

M. Theux was commissioned to form a Cabinet, but his first combinations failed. The following is said to be the latest arrangement:—"M. de Theux, without portfolio; Senator d'Aspremont Lynden, Foreign Affairs; M. Delecour, a deputy, Home Department; Senator Malou, Finance; M. Landsen, a barrister, Justice; M. Moncheur, Public Works; and probably M. Guillaume, War.

GERMANY.

The German Parliament has passed the bill providing for the Army Estimates for the next three years by a majority of 152 yotes against 128. Subsequently the House passed the whole Budget, and then an Imperial message was read declaring the Parliamentary Session closed.

Parliamentary Session closed.

The Saxon Diet was opened by the King in person last Saturday. The Saxon Diet was opened by the King in person last Saturday. His Majesty alluded to the restoration of the Empire, to the glorious share the Saxon troops took therein, and to the devotion which inspired all classes of the population for making the necessary sacrifices. The well-regulated condition of the State finances had rendered it possible to mobilise the army with the funds of the State Treasury, without having recourse to Federal assistthe State Treasury, without having recourse to Federal assistance. The country is rapidly resuming its wonted prosperity. Bills will be submitted to the Diet for the reform of the educational system, for the better organisation of the administrative authorities, for the revision of communal laws on the basis of self-government, and for the raising of the salaries of Government. government, and for the raising of the salaries of Government servants. The relations with all foreign States are as cordial as ever. With regard to the relations of Saxony to the Empire, the King all the salaries of Saxony to the Empire, the King adheres to the position already indicated on a previous

ROUMANIA:
The Government has laid before the Chamber a bill for the punishment of offences against the press law on the part of the

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THE UNITED STATES.

Congress met on Monday. The President, in his Message, says that the past year has been one of prosperity. The President has endeavoured, without inquiring into the wisdom of laws, to learn their spirit and intent, and enforce them accordingly.

The American relations with foreign Powers continue, the President says, to be friendly. The year has been eventful in witnessing two nations which speak the same language adopting a peaceful arbitration for the settlement of disputes of long standing, and which were liable at one time to cause a conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its issue, may be followed by other civilised nations, and possibly be the means of restoring to productive industry millions of men now engaged in military and naval employments. The Treaty of Washington is then described, and the necessary appropriations for the Commissioners are asked for. Referring to the principles of public law laid down in the treaty, for which the United States has long contended, President Grant states that negotiations are now going on as to the form of note by which they are to be brought to the attention of other foreign Powers. The President recommends the legislation necessary to enforce the fishery and other provisions of the treaty, hoping that it may become operative before the American fishermen make their arrangements for the coming season. The President has addressed communications to the Governors of the States bordering on Canada relative to the legislation necessary for the common use of canals, lakes, and rivers on the border. Congress is recommended to make provision for ascertaining the true position of the 49th parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary.

ascertaining the true position of the 49th parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary.

The resumption of peace between France and Germany has enabled the President to withdraw the protection extended to Germans in France by the American representatives in that country. This duty had been performed with great kindness, tact, and prudence by these representatives, and their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French. The Emperor of Germany desires to act in harmony with the moderate and just policy the United States maintains with Asiatic Powers and South American Republics.

policy the United States maintains with Asiatic Powers and South American Republics.

The removal of the Italian capital to Rome has been recognised in accordance with American custom, the Government having been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to Italy. The United States and Italy have made a treaty providing that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between them. The United States has, the Message declares, omitted no opportunity of incorporating this rule among the obligations of nations.

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The friendly relations with Russia are described as continuing, and the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis is referred to as a proof that no des're exists on the part of Russia to diminish the existing terms of cordiality. The inexcusable course taken by the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask for his recall, and to decline any longer to receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was incompatible with the maintenance of self-respect and with a due regard to the dignity of the country to permit M. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and while he was persistently interfering through various channels with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with these wishes the Government has been relieved of further intercourse with M. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the Russian Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

The expedition to Corea is described, and the President states that it was sent in aid of an endeavour to conclude a treaty with that Power. It returned, finding the object impracticable under the circumstances.

that Power. It returned, initing the object implacts the circumstances.

The abolition of slavery in Brazil is regarded as a subject for congratulation. Large numbers of persons claiming to be citizens of the United Staates, the President states, now hold slaves in foreign countries, and he recommends legislation to prevent this

The President regrets that the disturbed condition of Cuba con-The President regrets that the disturbed condition of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without any apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concera to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other Powers, naturally staining from interference in the affairs of other Powers, naturally desire to see every country enjoying peace, liberty, and free institutions. The American naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the state of affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two Powers in their treatment of such questions. ment of such questions.

The President recommends a diminution of the burdens on the

people by modifying both the tax and tariff laws.

INDIA.

INDIA.

A severe outbreak of cholera has occurred at Delhi. The movement of troops has been temporarily countermanded. Telegrams, however, state that the cholera is abating.

The leading Wahabee chief, Abdoola of Nedj, whose cause the Turks espoused, has fled, and is supposed to have joined his brother and former rival Sacod, in order to combine against the Turks. This circumstance is supposed to show a connection between the Wahabee chief and the assassin of Justice Norman.

The laboratory at Agra has exploded. Conductor Wore, Sergeant Upham, and thirty-four natives are killed. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown. A Court of Inquiry is sitting.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce that the diamond-fields there have been annexed to British territory by proclamation, and that High Commissioners and magistrates have been appointed for the district. The yield at the fields continues to be good, many large diamonds being found.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—George Haseltine, Esq., the well-known London patent solicitor, has presented to the University of Chicago a valuable addition to the philosophical and chemical apparatus of that institution. A powerful Grove's battery, a full set of the famous Geissler tuber, and one of the largest induction coils ever imported are included in the donation.—Chicago Tribune.

HARRY BENSON, who, as the protended Mayor of Châteaudun, obtained £1000 from the French Relief Fund, has attempted to commit suicide in Newgate. Although the gas is at a considerable height, and guarded by wire netting, he succeeded in lighting a piece of paper, with which he set fire to his clothes. As the flames progressed, his groans attracted the attention of the warders, and the fire was extinguished. The prisoner is purch burst.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY .- The result of the year's to Oct. 31 last is to show that, after providing for twelve months' interest on the Preference and Debenture stock, there remains a disposable balance of £21,935 10s. 1d., out of which the directors intend to recommend the proprictors at the approaching general meeting to declare a dividend on tordinary stock of 1½ per cent, carrying forward a balance of £6955 7s. 7d.

MR. MACCABE'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The most accomplished of living monologists has no reason to be dissatisfied with his welcome back to town which he received at the Charing-cross Theatre last Saturday evening. As the Americans would say, he was "ovated" from the eggs to the apples, from the beginning to the end of his entertainment, and this with no disciplined clapping of hands, but with that ringing and sympathetic laughter which was the best of all testimony to the fun-producing powers of the performer.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The elections of local officials in the State and City of New York, which took place on the 7th ult., possessed an unusual degree of interest. For some years past a body known as the "Tammany Ring" has had the entire control of affairs; the "Ring" virtually elected themselves to all important offices, and dealt with the funds committed to their charge so as to benefit themselves and their adherents, and not to forward the welfare of the community. The result was gross misappropriation of public money, many millions of dollars being improperly spent and the city left in a state of bankruptcy, notwithstanding that the rates had been increasing rapidly for several years. Suspicions of what was going on were aroused, possession of some of the Corporation books was obtained, and wholesale frauds were discovered. At the head of the gang were Mayor Hall, Controller Conolly, Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, and others; and it was determined, by a committee appointed to investigate affairs, to make a vigorous effort to oust the "Ring" from power at the late elections. The result is thus described by a correspondent, writing on the 11th ult:— THE elections of local officials in the State and City of New

vigorous effort to oust the "Ring" from power at the late elections. The result is thus described by a correspondent, writing on the 11th ult.:—

"The result of the vote in this city, on Tuesday, was a surprise to the most astute politicians. It had been evident for nearly a month that the Ring was breaking up. But Tammany was a great power; it cast, two years ago, 125,000 ballots, and gave Governor Hoffman 70,000 majority; it had controlled hitherto an Irish population of nearly 200,000, and the greater part of a German element almost as strong as the Irish; it drew its support from that class of the people which does not feel the direct burden of taxation, and shares in the plunder distributed by thievish officials among their retainers; its organisation was thorough, while the Reformers had no head, and were by no means harmonious. Hence there was a general apprehension that, in spite of recent disclosures, Tammany would hold its own at the polls; and the Reformers hardly expected to do more than elect the State ticket and secure, by the help of the country districts, a fair working majority in the Legislature. But we all underrated the strength of the popular wrath against Tweed and his fellow-conspirators. Tammany has been completely routed. The Reform candidates for municipal offices have been chosen by an average majority of 25,600, and Tammany's nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court has been beaten by a majority of over 40,000. Of the aldermen, Tammany has not elected a single one. Of the five State senators chosen from the city, the Ring has only one; of the twenty-one Assembly men it has five, and possibly seven. And only a year ago it swept the whole city by an immense vote; only a year ago the honest Democratic majority in this city, after a liberal deduction for fraudulent ballots and fraudulent returns, was at least 50,000. There is a peculiar significance in the figures which should not be overlooked. The reformers wisely chose their nominees from both political parties; and, so far as the city Seymour have been content to wink at the frauds, and to accept the 20,000 or 30,000 fraudulent votes which Mr. Tweed was ready to manufacture whenever they were wanted, and the stolen money which he spent so freely for election purposes in this State and in other States also. There could not be a more cheering sign of the improvement in political morality than that honest Democrats have united so generally with Republicans in overthrowing this scandalous conspiracy, thus sacrificing the immediate prospects of their party for the sake of honest local government. With the downfall of Tammany necessarily fell the Democratic ascendency in the State. The returns from the rural districts not only overcame the metropolitan majority of 28,000 for Democratic State officers, but gave the Republicans about 20,000 votes to spare. The Democratic Governor, who had 33,000 majority in 1870, holds office another year, but the Republicans have more than two thirds of the Legislature, and can override his veto."

The Mr. Norton whose name figures so prominently in the placards shown in our Engraving was a candidate for one of the offices vacant, and the crowd delineated are engaged in a demonstration in his support.

THE DRUSENFALL. Among the places of resort for travellers during the great annual holiday the great waterfalls of Europe hold a distinguished place, and some energetic tourists are even ready to cross the Atlantic in order to make acquaintance with Niagara. There are few scenes more subduing, few sights more refreshing, few sounds more soothing—and let it be added that, after an hour or two, there are few combinations more depressing—than a great fall of water amidst the hills. At Schaffhausen even the Steinwein and boiled trout at the hotel near the falls fail to restore mental vivacity; at Lodore men have been impelled to write mournful rhymes after twenty minutes of its solemn cadences and sad, rushing whispers. at Lodore men have been impelled to write mournful rhymes after twenty minutes of its solemn cadences and sad, rushing whispers. The people about Niagara, we fancy, are a melancholy, silent race, ever hushed and slow of speech, with big sorrowful eyes, and a strained expression on the face. Perhaps, after all, the little falls are the best—the runlets that come together and form a beck in the Scotch hills; the tumbling weirs of a dozen English streams; the foaming tiny cataracts of the Dart, the Wye, and the Dove. But there are some of the minor falls in the Swiss mountains as well as in the Tyrol that are very lovely, and others which, though not large, are so impetuous. minor fails in the swiss mountains as well as in the Tyror instate very lovely, and others which, though not large, are so impetuous, fall with such sheer force from a narrow gorge, and plunge down with such headlong foam and flutter upon the spikes of rock below, as to make the sight of them from some secure perch above one of the things to be remembered in a whole month of pleasant

recollections.

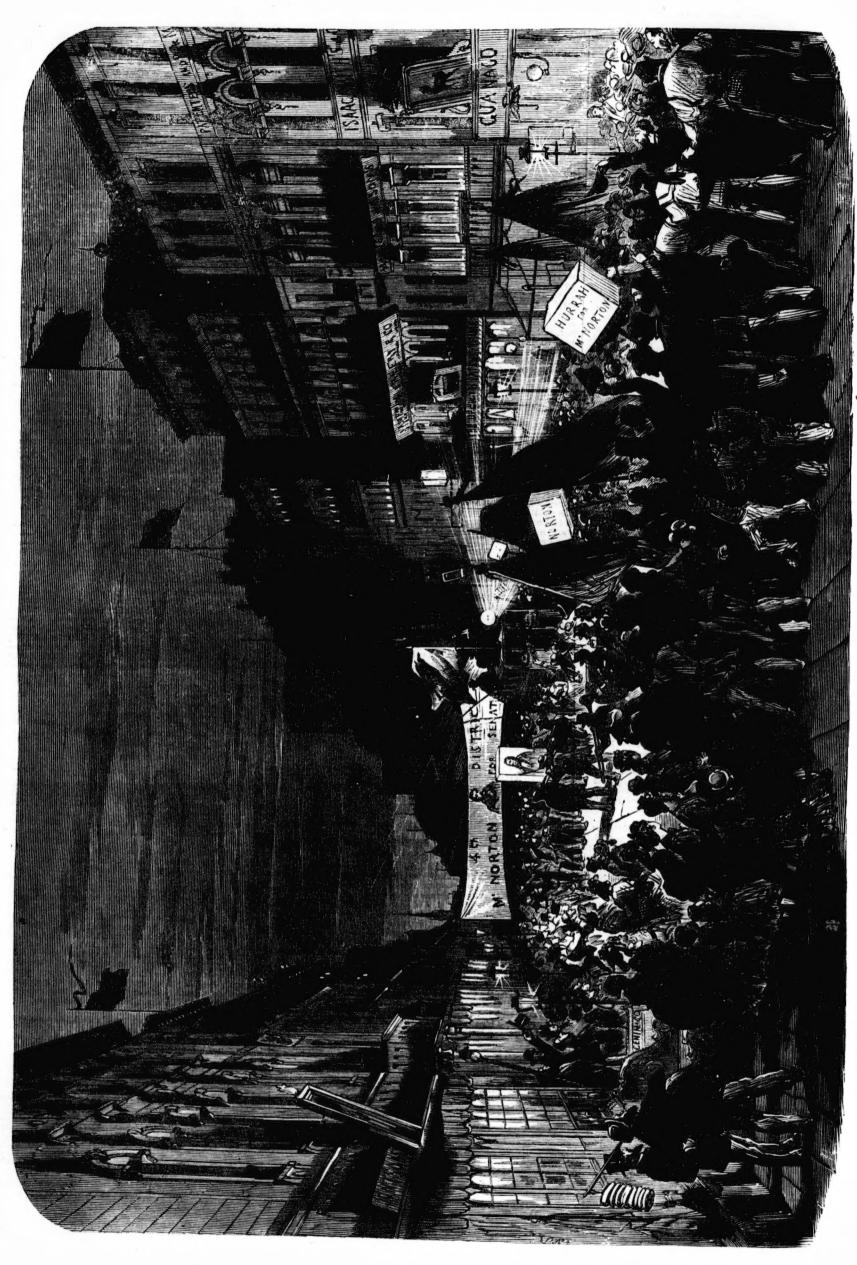
One of these to which we may well direct the attention of our readers is represented in our Engraving, and travellers to Infelsburg and Liebenstein will already be familiar with it as the Drusenfall. The torrent distinguishes the mountain known as the Drusenthal, and is worth a day's journey to explore, even by the route that leads to the railed peak from which the fall can best be seen.

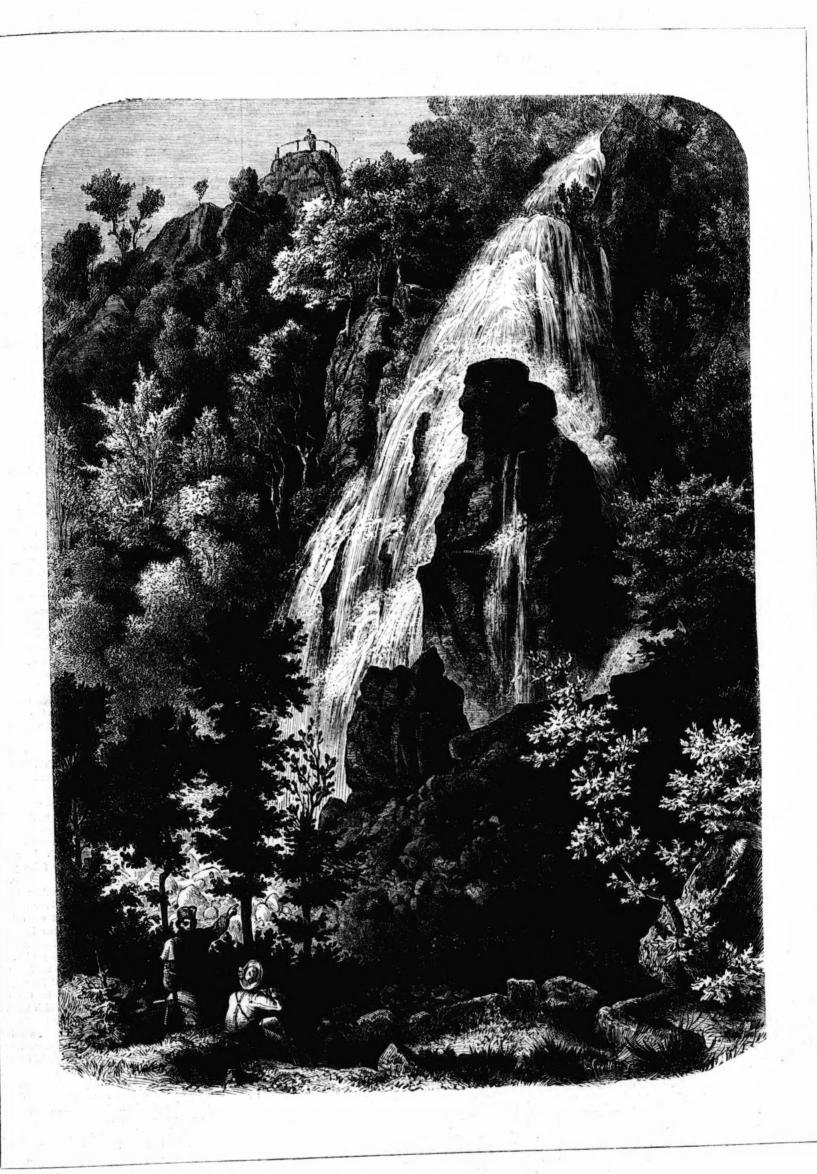
THE HOUSE IN DUMFRIES in which the poet Burns lived and died took fire on Tuesday evening, but before much damage was done the fire was subdued.

MR. FREDERICK W. LORING, one of the most promising young literary men in the country, has been killed in the recent attack by Indians upon a stage-coach in Arizona. Mr. Loring was one of the crew sent by Harvard University to meet the oarsmen of Oxford upon their own waters, and was one of the principal speakers at the banquet given in New York in honour of the Harvard crew when it returned from England.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Wednesday a numerously-attended conference, whose members had assembled from all parts of the kingdom, was held in Birmingham to discuss the best means of effecting a reform in the constitution of the House of Lords. Mr. J. S. Wright, chairmen of the Liberal Association, presided; and Mr. Dixon and Mr. Muniz, two of the borough members, with Mr. J. D. Lewis, M.P., were present. Resolutions were passed condemning the hereditary principle inegis/ation as unwise and unjust; affirming that in a free country the ultimate decision upon all questions of Government or State policy must rest with the representatives of the people; and declaring against the legislative power of the Euglish prelates. In the evening a public meeting on the same subject was held at the Townball.







THE DRUSENFALL IN THE ALPS.

THE BOYHOOD OF DICKENS.

(From the " Daily News,"

As Dr. Johnson during his life expressed a wish that Boswell should become his biographer, so Dickens, years ago, left to his beloved and intimate friend, Mr. John Forster, the sad but deeply should become his biographer, so Dickens, years ago, left to his beloved and intimate friend, Mr. John Forster, the sad but deeply interesting task of giving to the world the true story of his life. Mr. Forster was on the most intimate terms with the great novel at from the spring of 1837 to the day of Dickens's death, in June, 1870. They were men of about the same age, and to no one, probably, did Dickens confide so much of his inmost nature as to the literary companion who now gives us this record of his career. The story of that career is one of the deepest interest. Seldom has an author put so large a part of his life into his books as Dickens put into his; and seldom has the public been so unaware that all this marvellous vitality of creation throbbed with the heart's blood of the magician himself. To the outer world Dickens is seen only in the light of an unparalleled success; but those who knew him better than the world could know were not ignorant that all that sunshine was chequered by many and deep shadows. Shelley—himself speaking from personal experience—has said of poets that "they learn in suffering what they teach in song." Dickens suffered more than ordinary men, and the pathetic part of his writings was the richer for the knowledge thus acquired. Doubtless his enjoyment, too, was intense; yet, on looking back over his whole life, it is difficult to resist the thought that it was rather a sad than a happy one. There was a middle period in Dickens's career when he certainly appears to have enjoyed life to the finger-tips, with a vivid and tingling sense of pleasure, very delightful to recall. But his childhood was painful, and his waning years were overshadowed.

"He was a very little and a very sickly boy," says Mr. Forster.

Dickens's career when he certainly appears to have enjoyed life to the finger-tips, with a vivid and tingling sense of pleasure, very delightful to recall. But his childhood was painful, and his waning years were overshadowed.

"He was a very little and a very sickly boy," says Mr. Forster. "He was never a first-rate hand at marbles, or peg-top, or prisoner's base." This was at Chatham. Afterwards, when the elder Mr. Dickens removed to London, this small, sickly child—then about ten years old—had a series of experiences very unusual with the children of middle-class parents, but which, while they gave him the most exquisite pain at the time, and to a great extent threw a cloud over the whole of his subsequent existence, were undoubtedly the source of his marvellous knowledge of human nature and his familiarity with scenes of want and wretchedness. It need be no secret now, for the fact will do his memory no dis-service now, that the childhood of Charles Dickens was passed in almost abject poverty. His father, Mr. John Dickens, fell into money difficulties, and was confined in the Marshalsea Prison, afterwards so vividly described in "Little Dorrit." Every small sum of money that could be earned by any member of the family became of vital importance; so the boy Charles, at about ten years of age—that is to say, some time in the year 1822—was placed in a blacking warehouse belonging to a distant connection of the family, named Lamert, which establishment was opened as a rival to the famous blacking-shop of Warren in the Strand. Lamert's house was at old Hungerford-stairs, and it is to be found exactly described in "David Copperfield." What many suspected before is now specifically revealed. The life of the boy David Copperfield is the life of the boy Charles Dickens. The future novelist entered the warehouse of James Lamert in the most menial capacity, at a salary of six or seven shillings per week. His work was to cover the pots of paste-blacking, first with oil paper and then with blue paper, to tie them round

From that hour until this at which I write, no word of that part of my From that nour until this at which I write, no word of that part of my childhood, which I have now gladly brought to a close, has passed my lips to any human being. I have no idea how long it lasted; whether for a year, or much more, or less. From that hour until this, my father and my mother have been stricken dumb upon it. I have never heard the least allusion to it, however far off and remote, from either of them. I have never, until now I impart it to this paper, in any barst of confidence with anyone, my own wife not excepted, raised the curtain I then dropped, thank God!

Many portions of this unfinished autobiography were introduced, almost word for word, two years later, into "David Copperfield;" and the manuscript has now been largely drawn upon by Mr. Forster. That gentleman thus relates the way in which the revelation was first made to him:—

Copperfield; "and the manuscript has now been largely drawn upon by Mr. Forster. That gentleman thus relates the way in which the revelation was first made to him:—

The incidents to be told now would probably never have been known to me, or, indeed, any of the occurrences of his childhood and youth, but for the accident of a question which I put to him one day in the March or April of 1847. I asked him if he remembered ever having seen in his boyhood our freind the elder Mr. Dilke, his father's acquaintance and contemporary, who had been a clerk in the same office in Somerses House to which Mr. John Dickens belonged. Yes, he said, he recollected seeing him at a house in Gerard-street, where his uncle Barrow lodged during an iliness, and Mr. Dilke had visited him. Never at any other time. Upon which I told him that some one else had been intended in the mention made to me, for that the reference implied not merely his being met accidentally, but his having had some juvenile employment in a warehouse near the Strand, at which place Mr. Dilke, being with the elder Dickens one day, had noticed him, and received, in return for the gift of a half-crown, a very low bow. He was silent for several minutes. I felt that I had unintentionally touched a painful place in his memory, and to Mr. Dilke I never spoke of the subject again. It was not, however, then, but some weeks later, that Dickens made further alinsion to my thus having struck uniconsciously upon a time of which he never could lose the remembrance while he remembered anythings, and the recollection of which at intervals haunted him and made him misrable, even to that hour. Yery shortly afterwards I learnt in all their detail the incidents that had been so painful to him, and what then was said to me or written respecting them revealed the story of his boybood. The idea of "David Copperfield," which was to take all the world into his confidence, had not at this time occurred to him; but what it had so startled me to know, his readers were atterwards told with

Writing in his own proper person, in the fragment to which allusion has been made, Dickens said of this period of his life:—

The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned, and thought and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more—cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and carressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children; even that I am

* "The Life of Charles Dickens." By John Forster. Vol. I., 1812—1842. London: Chapman and Hall.

a man; and wander desolately back to that time of my life. My mother and my brothers and sisters (excepting Fanny in the Royal Academy of Music) were still encamped, with a young servant-girl from Chatham Work house, in the two parlours in the emptied house in Gower-street North It was a long way to go and retur in within the dinner-hour; and, usually either carried my dinner with me, or went and bought it at some neighbouring shop. In the latter case, it was commonly a saveloy and a penny leaf; sometimes, a fourpenny plate of beef from a cook's shop; sometimes, a plate of bread and cheese and a glass of beer from a miserable old public house over the way—the Swan, if I remember right, or the Swan and something else that I have forgotten. Once I remember tucking my own bread (which I had brought from home in the morning) under my arm, wrapped up in piece of paper like a book, and going into the best dining-room in Johnson's alamode beef house in Charles-court, Drury-lane, and magnificently ordering a small plate of alamode beef to eat with it. What the wai'er thought of such a strange little apparition, coming in all alone, I don't know; but I can see him now, staring at me as I ate my dinner, and bringing up the other waiter to look. I gave him a halfpenny, and I wish now that he hadn't taken it. My mother hadn't taken it.

In these and other passages the reader will recognise some of the earlier parts of "Copperfield." Mr. John Dickens being unable to make any arrangement with his creditors, Mrs. Dickens was obliged to break up her poor household in Gower-street North and join her husband in the Marshalsea prison. The autobiography then proceeds: then proceeds:-

The key of the house was sent back to the landlord, who was very glid to get it; and I (small Cain that I was, except that I had never done harm to anyone) was handed over as a lodger to a reduced old lady, long known to our family, in Little College-street, Camden Town, who took children in to board, and had once done so at Brighton; and who, with a few alterations and embellishments, unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Pipchin in "Domber" when she took in me.

to our family, in Little College-street, Camden Toon, who took children in to beard, and had once done so at Brighton; and who, with a few alterations and embellishments, unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Fipchin in "Dombey" when she took in me.

She had a little brother and sister under her care then—somebody's natural children, who were very irregularly paid for; and a widow's little son. The two boys and I slept in the same room. My own exclusive breakfact of a penny cottage lost and a penny worth of milk I provided for myself. I kept another small lost and a quarter of a pound of cheere on a particular shelf of a particular cupboard, to make my supper on when I came back at night. They made a hole in the six or severa shillings, I know well; and I was out at the blacking warchouse all day, and had to support myself upon that money all the week. I suppose my lodging was paid for by my father. I certainly did not pay it myself; and I certainly had no other assistance whatever (the making of my clother, I think, excepted) from Monday morning until Saturday night. No advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support, from anyone that I can call to mind, so help me God!

Sundays Fanny and I passed in the prison. I was at the zeademy in Tenterden-street, Henover-square, at nine o'clock in the morning, to fetch her, and we walked back there together at night.

I was so young and childish, and so little qualified—how could I be otherwise?—to madertake the whole charge of my own existence, that, in going to Hungerford-stairs of a morning. I could not resist the staie pastry put out at half price on trays at the confectioners' doors in Toticaham-courtroat; and I often spent in that the money I should have keep for my dinner. Then I went without my dinner, or bought a roll, or a slice of pudding. These were two nudding-shops between which I was divided, according to my finances. One was in a court close to St. Martin's Church (at the back of the church), which is now removed altogether. The pudding, h

But I held some station at the blacking warchouse, too. Besides that my relative at the counting-house did what a man so occupied, and dealing with a thing so anomalous, could to treat me as one upon a different footing from the rest. I never said, to man or boy, how it was that I came to be there, or gave the least indication of being sorry that I was there. That I suffered in secret, and that I suffered exquisitely, no one ever knew but I. How much I suffered it is, as I have said already, utterly be ond my power to tell. No man's imagination can overstep the reality. But I kept my own counsel, and I did my work. I knew from the first that if I could not do my work as well as any of the rest I could not hold myself above slight and contempt. I soon became at least as expeditious and as skilful with my hands as either of the other boys. Though perfectly familiar with them, my conduct and manners were different enough from theirs to place a space between us. They, and the men, always spoke of me as "the young gentleman." A certain man (a soldier once), named Thomas, who was the foreman, and another named Harry, who was the carman and wore a red jacket, used to call me "Charles" sometimes in speaking to me; but I think it was mostly when we were very confidential, and when I had made some efforts to entertain them over our work with the results of some of the old readings, which were fast perishing out of my mind. But I held some station at the blacking warehouse, too. Besides that my

After a time the lonely little boy, thinking there was no reason why he should be obliged to live so far from the Marshalses, remonstrated with his father so pathetically, and with so many tears, that, as the son records, the kind nature of the parent gave way. Mr. John Dickens appears to have been one of those genial, kindly, easy-tempered, impracticable human beings who, in spite of all their good and pleasant qualities, their honourable disposition, and even their industry (for he had all these virtues, as his son becomingly sets down), fail to make their way in the world, for want of the one faculty of adaptation to the stern conditions of life. The consequence of Charles's remonstrances with his father on the score of his exile was, that he was provided with a back attic at the house of an Insolvent Court agent, in Laststreet, Borough, "where," says Dickens, in his autobiographical sketch, "Bob Sawyer lodged many years afterwards," Here he slept on the floor; but "the window had a pleasant prospect of a timber-yard," and the poor little lodger, feeling that he was close to his true home, the prison, thought the new sleeping-room a paradise. The family, indeed, was now living with greater comfort than in the days when the elder Mr. Dickens was still struggling with dise. The family, indeed, was now living with greater comfort than in the days when the elder Mr. Dickens was still struggling with insolvency in a miserable little house in Bayham-street, Camden Town, or when, rather later, Mrs. Dickens opened a school in Gower-street North. Then the boy Dickens was chiefly employed in doing the errands incident to their poor way of living; and they "got on very badly with the butcher and baker," and "very often had not too much for dinner." Now, in the Marshalsea days, he was at any rate earning six or seven shillings a week, sea days, he was at any rate earning six or seven shillings a week, though in a way which almost broke his heart; and the pressure of poverty was less extreme when the law—in the tangible shape debtors' prison-stood between the insolvent and his creditors.

poverty became a mine of riches to him, and the rough material of his fame. He never lost the habit of coining his life into enduring fiction. The Dora of "David Copperfield" was, it seems, his first love, the memory of whom always dwelt with him; and the Flora of "Little Dorrit" was the same lady, not dead in fact, but somewhat altered by the lapse of a quarter of a century (as that same quarter of a century will change us all), to whom, one day, Dickens and his wife paid a formal visit, and found the stuffed favorrite. Jip, in the passage.

favourite, Jip, in the passage.

It is impossible for us to follow the whole course of Mr. Forste.'s volume; but the reader will see from what we have already sketched how deeply interesting are its contents. A great part of its interest is due to the large number of original letters from Dickens which it contains (those from America are especially excellent); but it would be doing an injustice to the tried and skifful pen of Mr. Forster to forget how much is attributable to him also. Whether in the way of biography or of criticism, he has done his work admirably; and when the book is completed we shall have a life of Dickens worthy of the man and of the enduring creations of his brain.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

to be published on SATURDAY, DEC. 23, Price 41d., will contain the following among other ENGRAVINGS.

A Merry Christmas. On the Ocean: Listening to the Christmas Bells. Christmas Morning in the Country : Arrival of the London Train. Frozen Out : In Search of Food. Wandering Minstrels at Christmastide. At Church in Sweden on Christmas Morning.

Together with TALES, SKETCHES, AND POEMS adapted to the Season,

and all the News of the Week. Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C., London.



SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PROPHETS.

Some of the comments which have been made upon portions of the first volume of Mr. John Forster s life of his late friend Dickens are perhaps a little exaggerated, and one or two of them may even be quite wide of the mark. In the first place, the amount of suffering-or, rather, the amount of threatened injury, for no man can gauge the suffering which the boy Dickens went through-is, we fancy, over-estimated. That for about two years of his young life a boy-even a boy who has seen better days-should go out and "rough" it as an errand-boy or shop-boy is nothing very exceptional, and not wholly horrible, though quite bad enough, especially if the child be, as young Dickens was, much left to himself in a place like London. But what we can least understand in the comments passed is the surprise which has been expressed at these disclosures. It was always as plain as a pikestaff that Dickens knew poverty and the poor with the knowledge of direct personal intimacy; -knew them as no man can who has not been thrown among humble, sordid people upon terms of equality or even of dependence. In what way Dickens had been really intimate with low and sordid life no one could say; but the disclosure of the fact, as it was, so naturally and easily fits the necessary hypothesis of the case, that we should have expected critics to say, "I thought as much!" rather than "How very astonishing! Again, it cannot for a moment be admitted that any of the facts of his life now first submitted to us at all diminish the wonder of his writings. Every Dutch boor saw cows tanding in plashy meadow-lands, under faint yellow sunshine; but only Cuyp painted them à marveille. Sea and atmosphere were no man's property; but Turner and Claude put them on canvas as if they had never been seen before by human eyes. Fifty thousand boys will wash bottles and paste labels on; but one, whose name happens to be Dickens, will make his having done so of immortal interest to mankind, just because he happens to have genius.

The real wonder of the case lies in the words-"the hour, and the man." It is perfectly certain that the very questions Dickens did so much to set fermenting in the mind and heart of his time were the very ones which were, to use a common locution, "bound" to come to the front directly. By what marvellous concatenation of causes was it that this little boy's family should have just the fortune that awaited it, and no other,-that the little ten-year-old Charles should have just the faculties that he had, and no other .- and should then be sent to clean bottles and paste labels, and learn the poor by heart? We cannot say. We stand dumb in the presence of such a problem. There was one whom Dickens loved, who sang the Poem of the Poor before the prose writers wrote their Parable-we mean Wordsworth. Up to creditors.

The sketches of prison-life in "Pickwick," in "David Copperfield," and in "Little Dorrit" were all studied by Dickens in those early days. He was a child of preternaturally quick observation, and his boyish experiences sharpened his powers of insight as only such experiences can. When his father left prison the boy (who had by that time been removed from the blacking establishment) was put, at about twelve years of age, to school in the Hampstead-road, where he soon became noted for his vivacity and fun. A favourite trick of his was heading a number of his schoolfellows in the streets in pretending to be beggars. When the old ladies of whom they begged answered with tart speeches, By-and-by came the start in life—first as a lawyer's clerk, then as a newspaper reporter, and then as a successful author. His old mature youth he had lived pretty much like other welltime to witness that "awful rose of dawn," and neither carlier nor later? There is no answer: the wisest of us can but bow the head in silence.

All things considered, the story of Dickens strikes us as being one of the most remarkable on record, looked at from being one of view we have indicated. In any case, it is well the point case, it is well that the public interest in his name and fame should be that the Park For, owing to the fact that his later writings galekened. fell so far below his earlier, there has been in recent years a fell so in recent years a tendency (much increased by the Saturday Review) to depredate his genius and labours; and it is due to so illustrious a memory that that tendency should be stemmed, as it assuredly will be by Mr. Forster's memoirs. One thing we may he sure of-that from the biographer of Walter Savage Lander we shall have no flattery of the dead, for the life of the poet was almost truculent in its occasional severity of

THE PRINCE OF WALES continues in a favourable condition. The fever he let altogether disappeared, but the symptoms are still mild, and a satisfactory termination of his Royal Highness's illness is considered all batteriain.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH presided, on winnedgy, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Royal Albert Hall, Icid at the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Cole, Mr. Thing, and General Scott, the secretary, were also present.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, it is expected, will shortly leave Spain for

THE KING OF BAVARIA has ordered a colossal marble crue fix, the work findeser Halbig, to be erected at Ober-Ammergan, in commemoration of the virial during the Passion Play. The figures of the Virgin Mary and glacks will be represented at the foot of the cross.

THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE OF ORLEANS, eldest da ghter of the phe of Nemours, is betrothed to Prince Czartoryski, who is well known and very popular in Parls, where he has chiefly resided. The marriage is executed to take place in January next.

MR. ODO RUSSELL, the newly-appointed British Minister at the Court of Ferlin, presented his credentials to the Emperor of Germany on Monday. MR. DISRAELL'S VISIT TO GLASGOW, to be installed Lord Rector of the University, is, it is said, to be made the occasion of a grand Conservative demonstration.

SHR. P. COLLIER, on Monday, took his seat for the first time as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Court was accupied during the day in hearing appeals respecting patent cases,

MR. SECRETARY BRUCE has written to Exeter expressing a wish to receive a deputation authorised to state the views of the licensed victuality. A private meeting of the trade, at which delegates from all parts of the kingdom will attend, will be held in London in a few days to consider

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CHESTER, vacant by the resignation of the fen William Pollock, D.D., has been conferred by the Lord Bishop of the access upon the Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, M.A., Rector of Northenden. THE CHALLENGE FROM OXFORD was accepted by the Cambridge University Boat Club last Saturday evening.

THE FISHING LUGGER NORFOLK HERO, of Yarmouth, was lost last saturday, off the Norfolk coast, with a crew of eleven hands.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE HONITON (DEVON) UNION are advertising for a district medical officer at a salary of £9 per annum!

for a district medical officer at a safary of 2.5 per annum?

LORD LEIGH, with full Masonio state, on Tuesday laid the foundationstone of a new building which is to be added to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, at a cost of £8000. Her Majesty recently contributed 100 gs. to
the fund, which a committee of working men raised, for the purpose of
meeting the expenditure. A choir of 1000 children sang a hymn composed
for the occasion by the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

Sir Charles Dilke was announced to address a meeting at Derby on Monday night, in support of the Land Tenure Reform Associati n. A body of persons in the hall, however, created such a disturbance that the lecturer was not heard, and such was the confusion that the meeting was

AN ASSOCIATION has been started in Edinburgh for obtaining the dis-stablishment and disendowment of the State Church in Scotland and the abolition of all laws for applying national and municipal resources to eccle

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY is in course of organisation in the University of Cambridge. The names of several influential members are on the fist of the committee.

A CONFERENCE OF LONDON WORKING MEN will shortly assemble, in order to agree upon a plan of combined action with a view to the more calculat representation of the working classes in the House of Commons.

THE POST OF ASSISTANT CURATOR IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY has become vacant by the death of Mr. John Peter Wildsmith. It is in the gift of the Royal Academicians. A SERVICE OF PLATE AND A PURSE CONTAINING £500 have been presented to Mr. P. H. Le Breton, barrister-at-law, chairman of the Hampstead Vestry, in recognition of his services in endeavouring to recure Hampstead-heath for the use of the public.

A RESIDENT OF LEAMINGTON, described as an artist, was, on Monday, aken before the local magistrates, and remanded on bail, on a charge theft from Warwick Castle during the fire on the previous day.

MR. ALISON, British Minister at Teheran, reports that relief is urgently required by the famine-stricken inhabitants of Persia. There had been an submaint fall of rain in the northern and western provinces. The relief fund in London now amounts to upwards of £8500.

AT COW-CROSS, West Smithfield, on Monday afternoon, a three-story wooden tenement was found to be on fire, and the flames spread with such tapility that the retreat of the immates was cut off. A man named ladwards succeeded in lowering his six children out of a window by means of blankets and sheets tied together, then his wife, and finally himself. His mother, however, was burnt to death.

THE SHEFFIELD CARPETERS AND JOINERS have invited the masters to co-operate with them in the formation of a board of arbitration, to be composed of a th employee and eight masters; all matters in dispute to be referred to the board, the voting powers of each side being equal on all occasions.

THOMAS FREARSON, a youth of nineteen, is in custody at Darby on a charge of fratricide. He had some words with his brother William on charge of particide. He had some words with his brother William on Sturday, and shortly afterwards, in the stable, the quarrel was renewed. Thomas, in a fit of passion, seized a pitchfork and struck his brother in Thomas, in a fit of passion, seized a pitchfork and struck his brother in the face with the prongs, causing injuries which terminated fatally the same night. The assailant gave himself up to the police on Sunday, and has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

MR. CORBETT, Poor-Law Inspector, on Monday presided over a confenece of representatives from thirty-six of the metropolitan boards of guardians, who assembled at the City Terminus Hotel. The discussion thank upon the question as to how far it was practicable to improve the present administration of outdoor relief, and resolutions with this object in view were adonted.

THE WEST PIER, AT LEITH, to the extent of between 800 and 900 yards, THE WEST PIER, AT LEITH, to the extent of between 800 and 900 yards, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. The pier, which was principally was destroyed by fire last Saturday. The pier in flames. Four or five fire-engines were liquid boiled over and set the pier in flames. Four or five fire-engines were liquid boiled over and set the pier in flames. Four or five fire lasted all got on board steamers, from which they were worked. The fire lasted all got on board steamers, from which they were worked. The remmunication with the docks was cut off, so that the shipping day. The communication with the docks was cut off, so that the shipping escaped. The per was a favourite promenade. The loss is supposed to amount to about £15,000.

THE MEMBERS OF "THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND" opened a new THE MEMBERS OF "THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND" opened a new church at Atherton, near Leigh, last Saturday. The congregation of the new building are seeders, it is stated, from the parish church on account of the hittalistic tendencies of the Incumbent. The free church, which is dedicated to St. James, was opened by a rev. gentleman who is described as cared to St. James, was opened by a rev. gentleman who is described as "The Bishop President of the Free Church of England." A former Curate of St. John's Church, Atherton, has been selected by the congregation as their minister.

THE TREASURY RETURNS up to Saturday night showed that from April 1.442,800,467 had been paid into the Exchequer, an increase of about two millions and a quarter upon the corresponding period of last year. In the same period the expenditure amounted to £46,737,430. The balance in the Bank of England on the 2nd inst. was £2,860,409, and in the Bank of Ireland £750 no.

THE LOUNGER.

Anour two years ago there was holden a ruridiaconal meeting, where I know not. This meeting was attended by a large number of clerics—all, or nearly all, University men. They had a subject to discuss, and it happened that the subject was "Clerical reading"—i.e., what the clergy ought to read. The first speaker observed that there was one book which clergymen should study, and it was enough; he need hardly say be meant the Bible. A second, seenting to the main proposition, said that he could add another suggestion to his reverend brother's administration of the condition of the con

logy and folk-lore. It was, though, not surprise at a raw deacon having books of this kind, but astonishment at the works themselves."

Sir Charles Dilke in his speech at Newcastle attacked "the Givil List." Mr. Lowe says that Sir Charles ought to have brought forward his charges before the House of Commons after due notice given, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is the guardian of the Treasury and accountable for the expenditure of the Civil List, was present. This is not merely a censure but a challenge; and no doubt Sir Charles will take up the gauntlet, as he is bound is honour to do. Meanwhile, what is the Civil List, and what is its history? No doubt this question has been asked a thousand times since Sir Charles's speech was made, and not been answered twenty times satisfactorily; for, indeed, a good history of the Civil List is not easily obtainable. But some sketch of its history may be got, which may be valuable to my readers. I write almost entirely from memory. William the Norman conquered England, and claimed all the land therein. This he parcelled out to his Barone, reserving, of course, a large portion for himself. The lands granted were not free-holds, but held under feudal tenure. The tenants did not pay rent, but were bound, when the King went to war, to attend him with men, horses, arms, &c.; but the other expenses of governing were paid out of the Kings own revenues. In process of time these revenues were not sufficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient, and had to be supplemented by taxation; and it has been ficient for the country institution as a very convenient mach many officers of the household who take money and have nothing

A rumour has been flying about lately that Mr. Goschen is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Mr. Chichester Fortescue is to be First Lord of the Admiralty. What is to be done with Mr. Lowe rumour does not say. I suspect that this is a mere canard; but it must be allowed that the normal condition of the Government is change. canard; but it must be allowed that the normal condition of the Government is change. The Times of India, which I have just received, date Nov. 11, says that it is runnoured at Bombay that on the retirement of the Governor, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, in March next, he will be succeeded by Lord Belmore, now Governor of New South Wales.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Though so close upon Christmas not a week passes without some theatrical novelty to record, and so no doubt it will keep on. Mr. J. L. Toole has been followed at the GAIETY by the Boucicaults, who, like Grisi and Mario, to say nothing of other notabilities, are for ever leaving the stage and perpetually returning to it again. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault took their farewell of the stage amidst the tears shed by tender-hearted Dublin; but here they are at the Gaiety, acting as well if not better than ever again, and preparing for a long American round. Mr. Boucicault's adaptation of Madame Emile de Girardin's "La Joie Fait Peur," is extremely clever and interesting, and the acting of the author as an old Irish servant, to say nothing of that of Miss Ada Cavendish, ought to take the town. I have admired both the gentleman and the lady frequently, but had no idea until now of the full extent of their powers. Mr. Boucicault's art should be studied by our young actors, and I only hope that all our young actresses will study to show as much earnestness, intention, and heart as Miss Cavendish. Of late years no actress has improved so much, and I really think she will hold a very important position on the stage. As a strange contrast, after the delicate and refined "Night and Morning" comes a melodrama, also by Mr. Boucicault, called "Elfie," written for the provinces and for vulgar tastes. There is a certain ingenuity in the notion of the drama, and Mr. Boucicault is too good a workman to allow its interest to flag; but there is nothing in it to advance the author's reputation an inch, and it is a play altogether unsuited to the Gaiety and a Gaiety audience. The acting of "Elfie" will, however, be remembered on account of Mrs. Boucicault and Mr. W. Rignold, who both distinguished themselves conspicuously. Anything prettier than Mrs. Boucicault's charming picture of the love of a young and innocent country maiden, or of the scene of the reading lesson given by a blind sailor to the fa

The French plays at the Sr. James's drag their slow length The French plays at the St. James's drag their slow length along. The audiences have been very fair, and it is strange that it is so, because I really do not think that "Under the Rose" ("Veuve aux Camélias") and "The First Night" ("Le Père de la Débutante") is a very strong bill, particularly when M. and Madame Ravel are the particular stars. M. Ravel does not improve. He has contracted a terrible habit of "snuflling" which is positively the way always thick in the mouth, but now he is Madame Ravel are the particular stars. M. Ravel does not improve. He has contracted a terrible habit of "snuffling" which is positively irritating. He was always thick in the mouth, but now he is almost inaudible. M. Ravel plays the old father in "The First Night" without a suggestion of pathos, and thus effects a strange contrast to Mr. Alfred Wigan and all the other representatives of the character I have seen. The waits between the acts at the French plays are positively monstrous. To be kept from eight o'clock until midnight over these two little plays supplemented by a silly farce is inexcusable, particularly as the St. James's Theatre is draughty and uncomfortable in the matter of corridors this winter weather. I am truly sorry that, in the farce of "Monsieur Chouffeury Restera Chez Lui," a good actor like M. Adrien condescends to the foolish trick of dressing up as a woman and acting as coarsely as the very vulgarest of our burlesque school. He kicks up his legs and exhibits the worst possible antics. Léonce was the original of this man-woman character, which pleases the more broadly it is acted.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert promises his mythological comedy, called "Pygmalion and Galatea," at the HAYMARKET to-night, which will be well cast, and promises to be very interesting. Before the end of next week we shall also have seen a new comedictta, by Mr. Mortimer, at the VAUDEVILLE; a new farce at the STRAND; a new drama, by Mr. Watts Phillips, called "On the Jury," at the PRINCESS'S (fixed for Thursday); and an adaptation of "John Bull" by Mr. Boucieault.

"Pickwick" at the Lyceum has been reduced, I believe, to one act, preparatory to being withdrawn altogether. "The Bells" is a brilliant and unmistakable success.

THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL WORKS of the late Mr. Baxter, formerly carator of the Oxford University Botanical Gardens, are announced for sale by auction; as are also the valuable library and effects of the late Rev. Dr. Wynter, president of St. Vehrle Chillego Oxford.

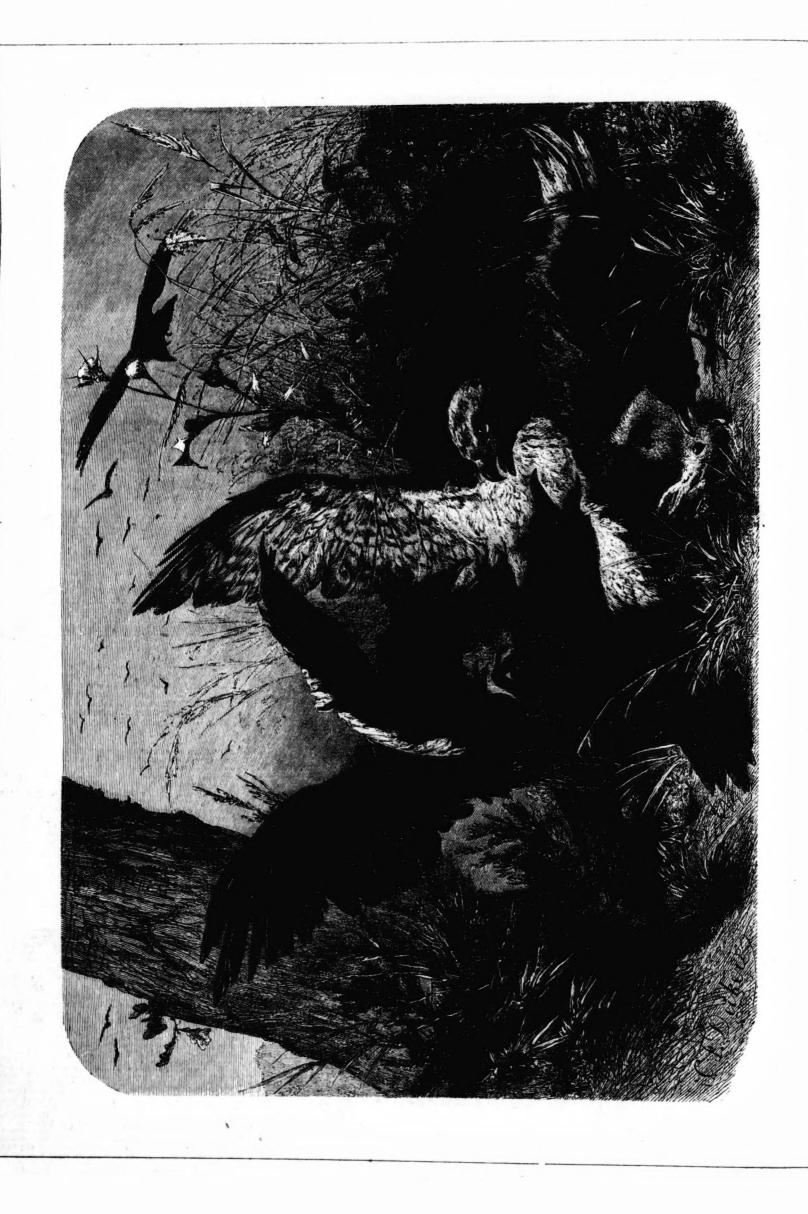
valuable library and effects of the late Rev. Dr. Wynter, president of St. John's College, Oxford.

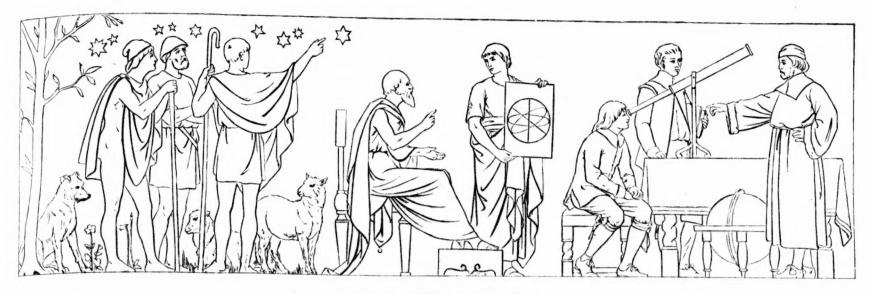
MEETING OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.—On Sundsy night a densely-crowded meeting of raliway servants, including engine drivers, guards, signalmen, porters, ticket-takers, firemen, policemen, &c., in the service signalmen, porters, ticket-takers, firemen, policemen, &c., in the service respectively of the different companies running their lines into London, was held at the Winchester Arms, Southwark, for the purpose of securing a uniform system of ten-hours' work for all classes of railway workmen, payment for overtime and for Sunday duty. A week ago it was resolved to form a society for promoting these objects, and a committee appointed to form up a code of rules, which were accordingly submitted to Sanday's night's meeting, over which Mr. Prichard presided. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which different employes addressed the meeting bpon some of the grievances under which they laboured. Mr. Chapman (hon. secretary) then submitted the rules of the new society, to be called "The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants," whose object shall be—to premote a good and fair understanding between employers and employed; to prevent strikes; to protect and defend its members against injustice; to secure ten hours for a fair day's labour, and one day's extra pay for eight hours' overtime—the payment at the same rate for Sundays; to afford a ready means, by arbitration or otherwise, for the settlement of disputes; for granting temporary assistance to its members, and to provide legal assistance for them when necessary; to make special grants to members who desire to emigrate, and to found a superannuation fund for old and disabled members. The rules were sanctioned, subject to certain alterations by the executive committee.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. Daniel Walker, Assistant Inspector of Factories, states in his report this year that education is not so general in

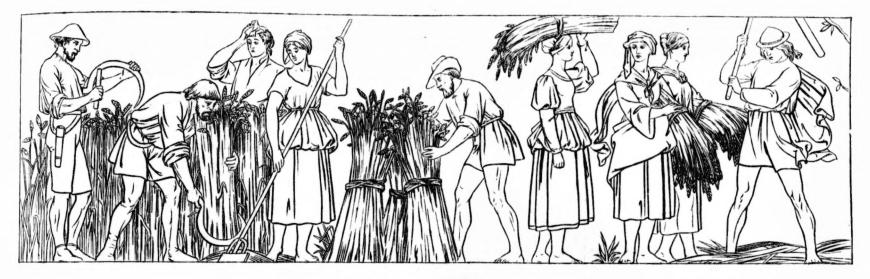
superannuation fund for old and disabled members. The rules were sanctioned, subject to certain alterations by the executive committee.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. Daniel Walker, Assistant Inspector of Factories, states in his report this year that education is not so general in Scotland as is commonly supposed. He was informed recently by the commander of a company in a regiment of Scotch militia, raised chiefly from the operative class, that he found, on settling accounts at the end of the annual month's training, that out of \$2 rank and file 46 signed with marks in receipt for their pay, and about half of the remainder could evidently manage very little more than their name. Nearly all these men were Scotchmen, malnly artisans and mechanics in ironworks, with a proportion of miners and weavers, not of the very lowest stratum, but capable of earning good wages and a comfortable livelihood. Mr. Walker, in contrast to this, points to a paragraph in a report on technical education in Germany, presented to Parliament in 1888, mentioning that education in Germany, presented to Parliament in 1888, mentioning that education in Germany, presented to Parliament in 1888, mentioning that education due to a contingest of 800 men sent to him four were sound who could not read, the fact appeared so extraordinary that an inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunninghame, inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunninghame, inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunninghame, inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunninghame, inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunninghame, inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunninghame, inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. So the second management of the second management of





ASTRONOMY. DESIGNED BY H. S. MARKS.



AGRICULTURE. DESIGNED BY H. S. MARKS.



ASIA AND AFRICA. DESIGNED BY E. J. POINTER.



AMERICA AND EUROPE. DESIGNED BY E. J. POYNTER.

MOSAICS AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

"BETWEEN HAWK AND CROW."

WE are most of us familiar with the old saying which describes a person beset by unpleasant alternatives as one who is "between hawk and buzzard." Probably an illustration of the position of hawk and buzzard." Probably an illustration of the position of him who had to choose between one objectionable issue and a him who had to choose between one objectionable issue and a number of disagreeable contingencies might be found in the phrase, "It is a fight between hawk and crows;" and more point might be given to the remark by a reference to the Engraving of Mr. C. F. Dicker's natural-history picture which we are able to reproduce this week. It is certainly a little hard on the hen hawk, who has struck down her prey, to be so beset by those black banditti, the crows, and she may go far to lose a large share of her meal; for a whole flight of bold maranders are soaring from afar to according to the property of th to swoop down and scramble with her. As Festus Bailey sings,

The crow, the crow, the great black crow; He cares not to meet us wherever we go; He cares not for wind, rain, friend, nor foe;

and certainly cares very little for the lesser species of hawks, with which he is constantly at war; while the kite, the buzzard, and the raven stand very little chance if they attempt to attack his nest. The crow is, indeed, as terrible a depredator as they in its hess. The crow is, indeed, as terriols a depredator as they in its way, even attacking young weakly lambs and pursuing birds on the wing when pressed by hunger, while it is a great destroyer of young game and poultry. Colonel Montagu observed two crows by the seashore busy in removing small fish beyond the flux of the flowing tide, and depositing them, just above high-water mark, under the broken rocks, after having satisfied the calls of hunger. This species like the magnic is extrapely carrylans at the sight. under the broken rocks, after having satisfied the calls of hunger. This species, like the magpie, is extremely garrulous at the sight of a fox or other small quadruped, and attacks and makes prey of a half-grown hare. In a summer evening's ramble Colonel Montagu saw one of these birds make repeated pounces at some animal (in a field where the grass was nearly a foot high), which appeared to raise itself on its hind legs and defend itself stoutly; upon a nearer approach he discovered it to be a young hare. But there is a difference between a hare and a hen hawk, which is larger than the male falcon; and it requires numbers to defeat her, which will not be done without a iterce fight, for the hawk is one of the noble Falconidae; while even the common eagle, as well as the buzzard and the kite, belong to the common eagle, as well as the buzzard and the kite, belong to the ignoble species. The true falcon will indeed attack and van-quish much larger birds than itself, and their vigour on the wing, quish much larger birds than itself, and their vigour on the wing, their enormous powers of vision, and undaunted courage in striking their quarry during flight made them the means of pursuing a sport which was once the chief amusement of princes. There is just now some disposition to revive the art of falconry, and in the neighbourhood of Hendon, not far from that famous sporting rendezvous, the Welsh Harp, experiments are being made in training a flight of hawks, so that we may again revive all the quaint accessories of the noble art, which have even found their way into heraldry, and republish the volumes that have been written about hoods and jesses, bells, "brails," baits, "bewits," "tyrrits," "creances," and gloves, together with the details of training, feeding, holding, and all the particulars which were deemed of so much importance at the period when Edward III. invaded France, having with him (according to Froissart) thirty falconers on horseback who had charge of his hawks.

EXTERNAL DECORATIONS OF THE ROYAL ALBERT

HALL.

Whatever may be the opinion of the glass sheds devoted to the annual Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition at South Kensington, the Albert Hall is certainly a fine and imposing building, admirably adapted to accommodate large audiences, who can sit in comfort, and with the sense of ample space, listen to music, to lectures, or to any kind of suitable entertainment that may be provided. Perhaps the exterior of the hall has received too little attention from visitors who went to see the inside of the Exhibition and were deeply disappointed at finding the arcades lead them to no great central nave or monster trophy. The fine theatre of the Albert Hall itself was some compensation, but few persons saw it filled; and, however well planned architecturally, or harmonised artistically in light and colour, a vast assembly-hall more than half empty must always be depressing in its general effect. There will, however, be ample opportunities for seeing the interior of the big building at its best; and it would be well before the London atmosphere and the influences of successive fogs of smoke and mist have dimmed it, if people would examine as before the London atmosphere and the influences of successive fogs of smoke and mist have dimmed it, if people would examine as well as they can the exterior decorations of that fine dome. At present it may be seen that the building, which is in the modern Italian style, is of red brick, with yellow dressings—a bold attempt, but not unsuccessful while the colours last. But there are other decorations which make it remarkable—the terra-cotta frieze executed by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., who intrusted a portion of it at least to the female students of the School of Art; the simple but effective mosaic; and that wide band of decorations above the windows, which is the great external feature of Art; the simple but effective mosaic; and that wide band of decorations above the windows, which is the great external feature of the building. This decoration is formed of designs consisting of allegorical representations of the peoples of the earth and of the achievements of science and art; and we this week publish Engravings of some of the most illustrative of them, as designed by Mr. E. J. Poynter and Mr. H. S. Marks, the former representing nationalities, the latter Agriculture and Astronomy.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF NEW LONDON STEAMER.—From the New York papers of the 25th ult. we learn the particulars of the burning of the steamer City of New London on the river Thames, in Connecticus. The fire was discovered in some cotton which was on deck. The donley-pumps were started, and the captain and engineer, aided by the crew, in less than one minute had three streams on the fire. Despite all the exertions, the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The donkey-pumps were kept at work until the engineer notified to the captain that he feared an explosion. The spread of the fiames had, in the meantime, cut off all communication with the boats, and rendered life-preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the car go and boat as had fallen overboard. Those who were able to swim had not much difficulty in reaching the shore, but reventeen persons were drowned. There was only one lady passenger, and she was saved.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was beld at its house, Johnstreet, Adelphi — Thomas Chapman, Eq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum were voted to Mr. J. Smallridge, coxswain of the Braunton lifeboat, together with £13 to himself and the crew of the life-boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services in saving seven of the crew of the on vellum were voted to Mr. J Smallridge, coxswain of the Braunton lifeboat, tyeether with £13 to himself and the crew of the life-boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services in saving seven of the crew of the brigantine Nigretta, of New York, which had stranded on Sannton Sands, Smallbridge had on several other occasions assisted in life-boats and otherwise to save life from wrecks. Rewards amounting to £220 were also voted to the crew of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. In addition to the rewards, payments to the amount of £2430 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. During the current year £16,836 had been expended by the society in the formation of new life-boat stations and in the maintenance of its large life-saving feet—now numbering two hundred and thirty-one boats! In the same period the institution and contributed by its life-boats and other means to the saving of 729 lives from various wrecks, besides rescuing twesty ve-sels from destruction. During the past three years the life-boats of the institution have been manned on all occasions, including quarterly exercise, by upwards of 33,000 persons, and not a slogle life has been lost from them. It is also a remarkable fact that during the past twenty years the institution has not lost, from all causes, more than twenty-two persons from its own life-boats. The parishioners of St. Michael's, Paddington, and other friends had, through the Rev. J. F. Prescott, presented to the society the whole expense of one of the Fiamborough life-boat establishments, the boat being named the "S. Michael's, Paddington," Two new life-boats had been rent, during the past month, to Flamborough Head, and one to Wexford, Ireland. It was reported that Captain H. Steengrafe, the inspector of life-boats to the German Life Boat Society, had visited England to see the working of the National L read from the inspector and assistant i tion on their recent visits to the coast.

HOMES, HABITS, AND RESORTS OF LONDONERS. (From M. Tuine's "Notes on England," in the Paris "Temps,")

FROM London Bridge to Hampton Court are eight miles-that is, rand hondon Bridge to Hampton Court are eight mines—that is, nearly three leagues—of buildings. After the streets and quarters erected together, as one piece, by wholesale, like a hive after a model, come the countless pleasure retreats, cottages surrounded with verdure and trees, in all styles—Gothic, Grecian, Byzantine, talian of the Middle Age, or the Revival, with every mixture and every shade of style, generally in lines or clusters of five, ten, twenty of the same sort, apparently the handiwork of the same builder, like so many specimens of the same vase or the same bronze. They deal in houses as we deal in Parisian articles. What a published of well to descend of the grad who exists a second of the same transfer that of the same transfer tha a multitude of well-to-do, comfortable, and rich existences! divines accumulated gains, a wealthy and spending middle class, quite different from ours, so pinched, so straitened. The most humble, in town brick, are pretty by dint of tidiness; the window-panes sparkle like mirrors; there is nearly always a green and flowery patch; the front is covered with ivy, honeysuckle, and nasturtiums.

The entire circumference of Hyde Park is covered with houses of this sort, but finer, and these, in the midst of London, retain a country look; each stands detached in its square of turf and shrubs, has two stories in the most perfect order and condition, a portico, has two stories in the most perfect order and condition, a portico, a bell for the tradespeople, a bell for the visitors, a basement for the kitchen and the servants, with a flight of steps for the service; very few mouldings and ornaments; no outside sun-shutters; large clear windows, which let in plenty of light; flowers on the sills and at the portico; stables in a mews apart, in order that their odours and sight may be kept at a distance; all the external surface considering the product of the sills and the sills and the sills and the sills are sills are sills and the sills are odours and sight may be kept at a distance; all the external surface covered with white, shining, and varnished stucco; not a speck of mud or dust; the trees, the turf, the flowers, the servants prepared as if for an exhibition of prize products. How well one can picture the inhabitant after seeing his shell! In the first place, it is the Teuton who loves Nature, and who needs a reminder of the country; next, it is the Englishman who wishes to be by himself is his stategase as in his room, who could not endure the prein his staircase as in his room, who could not endure the promiscuous existence of our huge Parisian cages, and who, even in London, plans his house as a small castle, independent and inclosed. Besides, he is simple, and does not wish external display; on the other hand, he is exacting in the matter of condition and comfort, and separates his life from that of his inferiors. The number of such houses at the West-End is extensibility. The

and comfort, and separates his life from that of his inferiors. The number of such houses at the West-End is astonishing! The rent is nearly £500; from five to seven servants are kept; the master expends from £1200 to £2400 a year. There are ten of these fortunes and these lives in England to every one in France.

The impression is the same when visiting the parks; the taste, the area, are quite different from what is the case among us. St. James's Park is a genuine piece of country, and of English country; huge old trees, real meadows, a large pond peopled with ducks and waterfowl; cows and sheep, in an inclosed space, feed on the grass, which is always fresh. There are even sheep in the narrow green border that surrounds Westminster Abbey. These people love the country in their hearts. It is sufficient to read their literature from Chaucer to Shakspeare, from Thomson to Wordsworth and Shelley, to find proofs of this. What a contrast to the Tuileries, the Champs Elysée, the Luxembourg! As a rule, the French garden—that of Łouis XIV.—is a room or gallery in the Denkist and wherein to walk and converse in company; in the in the open air, wherein to walk and converse in company;

rule, the French garden—that of Louis XIV.—is a room or gallery in the open air, wherein to walk and converse in company; in the English garden, such as they have invented and propagated, one is better alone; the eyes and the mind converse with natural things. We have arranged a park on this model in the Bois de Boulogne; but we have committed the blunder of placing therein a group of rocks and waterfalls. The artifice is discovered at a glance, and offends; English eyes would have felt it.

Regent's Park is larger than the Jardin des Plantes and the Luxembourg put together. I have often remarked that our life seems to them cooped up, confined; they need air and space more than we do. Englishmen whom I knew in Paris left their windows open all night; thus arises their longing for motion, their horse and foot races in the country. Stendhal justly said that a young English girl walks a greater distance in a week than a young Roman girl in a year. The northern man, of athletic temperament, has a need of free respiration and of exercise. This park is in a retired neighbourhood; one hears no longer the rolling of carriages, and one forgets London; it is a solitude. The sun shines, but the air is always charged with damp clouds, floating watering-pots which dissolve in rain every quarter of an hour. The vast watery meadows have a charming softness, and the green branches drip with monotonous sound upon the still water of the ponds. I enter a hothouse where there are splendid orchids, some having the rich velvet of the iris, others a flesh colour of that inexpressible, delicious, mingled tint transfused with light like palpitating living flesh, a woman's breast; the hand desires yet dreads to press it; alongside palm-trees raise their stems in a tepid atmosphere. A strange thing to us is that there are no keepers; admission is free, and no damage is done. I can understand that they must ridicule our establishments and public festivals, with to press it; alongside palm-trees raise their stems in a replation atmosphere. A strange thing to us is that there are no keepers; admission is free, and no damage is done. I can understand that they must ridicule our establishments and public festivals, with their accompaniments of municipal guards. It is the same at the railway stations; everyone is free to move about, to stand on the side of the line, to come and meet his friends at the carriage-door; they are surprised and annoyed to see us caged in our waiting-rooms, inclosed, led like sheep, and always under the eye or the hand of an official.

hand of an official.

I returned on foot to Piccadilly; again the London weather begins—the small and constant rain, the dissolving mud. F., who has spent the winter here, says that there is little snow, not more than in the centre of France, but, on the other hand, there is than in the centre of France, but, on the other hand, there is perpetual fog, rain nearly every day, and the most execrable muddy streets for pedestrians. As evidences, look at the foot-coverings and the feet of the ladies. Their boots are as large as those of gentlemen, their feet are those of watermen, and their gait is in keeping. My question continually recurs, flow do the English spend their leisure hours—among others, their Sunday? They have the club, and often wine. F., in his club, had a neighbour, who in the reading-room drank a large glass of wine, then went to sleep, drank a second half an hour afterwards and went to sleep drank a second half an hour afterwards and went to sleep again, and so on in succession without ever saying a word. Another of great wealth, a leading merchant, and who has sixteen gardeners at his country seat, is occupied all day with his business, returns home in the evening, speaks but seldom, lives like an automaton among his children; his daughter amuses herself by travelling about the entire year with a governess; in the family circle he merely finds the money—this is a common trait of the English character, deficiency in expansion and in amiability. From Regent's Park to Piccadilly the specious and interminable atreets have a funereal aspect; the roadway is of black macadam; the rows of buildings, of the same cast, consist of blackened brick, where the window-page ship with development of the contract of the case.

able streets have a funereal aspect; the roadway is of black mac-adam; the rows of buildings, of the same cast, consist of blackened brick, where the window-panes shine with dark reflections; each house is separated from the street by railings and an area. There are few shops, not a single pretty one, no large plate-glass windows and engravings; that would be too dismal for us; nothing to attract and gladden the eyes; lounging is impossible; it is neces-sary to do one's work at home, or to take one's umbrella and go to sary to do one's work at home, or to take one's umbrella and go to

business or to one's society.

Hyde Park is the largest of them all, with its small rivulet, its Hyde Park is the largest of them all, with its small rivulet, its wide greensward, its sheer, its shady walks, resembling a pleasure park suddenly transported to the centre of a capital. About two o'rlock the principal all-y is a riding-ground; there are ten times more gentlemen and twenty times more ladies on horseback than in the Bois de Boulogne on its most frequented days. Little girls and boys of eight ride on ponies by the side of their father. I have seen amyle and worthy matrons trotting along. This is one of their luxuries. Add to it that of having servants. For instance, a family of three persons which I visited keeps seven servants and three horses. The mother and daughter gallop in the park daily; they often pay visits on horseback. They economise in other things—in theatre-going, for example; they go but seldom to the theatre, and when they do it is to a box which has been presented to them. This vigorous exercise appears indispensable for health. to them. This vigorous exercise appears indispensable for health. Young girls and ladies come here even when it rains. To keep three horses and a carriage costs nearly £200 a year. Looking at

this crowd of persons on hor eback one comes to the same conclusion as after seeing the houses and the staff of servants. The wealthy class is much more numerous in England than in France. Another index is the outlay in lin n, clothes, gloves, and dresses always new. The climate dirties everything rapidly; they must be continually renovated. In every newspaper I find the addresses of dealers who come to the house and buy slightly-soiled clothes. The obligation of a gentleman is to be always irreproachably well dessed; his coat, when shabby, is handed over to a man of the lower class, ends in rags on the back of a beggar, and thus marks the social rank of its possessor. Nowhere else is the disparity of conditions so clearly written in the externals of men. Imagine the evening dress of a man of fashion or the rose-coloured bonnet of a lady; you will find the former again on a miserable wretch squatting on one of the stairs of the Thames, and the latter at Shadv ell on the heal of an old woman groping amidst rubbish.

From five to seven o'clock is the review of ladies' dresses, Beauty and ornamentation abound, but taste is wanting. The colours are outrageously clude and the forms ungraceful; crinolines too distended and badly distended, in geometrical cones or bunched; green flounces, embroidered, in geometrical cones or bunched; green flounces, embroidered and imperceptible bonnets. The bonnets are too much adorned, the hair, too shiny, presses closely on the temples; the small mantle or casaque falls formless to the lower part of the back, the petticoat expands prodigiously, and all the scaffolding—badly joined, basly arranged, variegated, and laboured—cries and protests with all its gaudy and overdone this crowd of persons on hor eback one comes to the same con-

to the lower part of the back, the petticoat expands prodigiously, and all the scaffolding—badly joined, badly arranged, variegated, and laboured—cries and protests with all its gaudy and overdone colours. In the sunshine, especially, at Hampton Court the other day, amongst the shopkeepers' wives, the absurdity was at its height. There were many violet dresses, one being of a wild violet clasped round the waist with a golden band, which would have made a painter cry out. I said to a lady, "The toilette is more showy among you than in France." "But my dresses come from Paris." I carefully refrained from replying, "But you selected them."

Except only the highest class, they apparel themselves as fancy dictates. One imagines healthy bodies, well built, beautiful at times; but they must be imagined. The physiognomy is often pure, but also often sheepish. Many are simple babies, new waxen dolls, with glass eyes, which appear entirely empty of ideas. Other faces have become ruddy and turned to raw beefsteak. There is a fund of blass experience. waxen dolls, with glass eyes, which appear entirely empty of ideas. Other faces have become ruddy and turned to raw beefsteak. There is a fund of folly or of brutality in this inert fleshto white or too red. Some are ugly or grotesque in the extreme, with herons' feet, storks' necks, always having the large front of white teeth, the projecting jaws of carnivora. As compensation, others are beautiful in the extreme. They have angelic faces; their eyes, of pale periwinkle, are softly deep; their complexion is that of a flower, or an infant; their smile is divine. One day, about ten o'clock in the morning, near Hyde Park-corner, I was rooted to the spot motionless with admiration at the sight of two young ladies; the one was sixteen, the other eighteen years old. They were in rustling dresses of white tulle amid a cloud of mustin; tall, slender, agile, their shape as perfect as their face, of incomparable freshness, resembling those marvellous flowers seen in select exhibitions, the whiteness of the lily or orchis; in addition to all that, gaiety, innocence, a superabundance of unalloyed sap and infantine expression, of laughter, and the mien of birds; the earth did not support them. Many of the horsewomen are sap and infantine expression, of laughter, and the mien of birds; the earth did not support them. Many of the horsewomen are charming, so simple, and so serious, without a trace of coquetry; they come here not to be seen, but to take the air; their manner is frank without pretension; their shake of the hand quite loyal, almost masculine; no frippery in their attire; the small black vest, tightened at the waist, moulds a fine shape and healthy form; to my mind, the first duty of a young lady is to be in good health. They manage their horses with complete ease and assurance. Sometimes the father or brother stops and talks business or politics with a friend; the ladies listen and thus habituate themselves to serious topics. These fathers and brothers, too, are a pleasant sight; expressive and resolute faces, which bear, or have borne, the burden of life; less exhausted than among us, less ready to smile and to execute the tricks of politeness, but calmer and more staid, and who often excite in the onlooker a vague impression of respect, of esteem at least, and often of trust. Perhaps this is because I am instructed as to their condition; yet it seems to me that mixture is difficult. Whether whether was the set was true to me that mixture is difficult, whether whether was true to me the serious constants and the serious constants are true to me the serious constants. because I am instructed as to their condition; yet it seems to me that mistake is difficult; whether nobles, members of Parliament, landed proprietors, their manners and their physiognomies are those of men accustomed to authority, and who have wielded it.

SCOTCH FARMERS IN ESSEX.

MR. J. J. MECHI makes the following report as to the recent advent of Scotch farmers in Essex :-

"Scotch farmers are being driven out of Scotland by an enormous increase in their rents at the termination of their nineteen years' leases, especially those who, as good and profitable farmers, improved their land at the commencement of their leases by drainimproved their land at the commencement of their leases by draining, liming, and other means. There being no tenant-right in Scotland, the landowners get the benefit of these improvements at the termination of the leases; and, where the demand for a new rent is excessive, the tenant seeks for cheaper and unimproved farms—often in England. This is good for England, as I purpose to show by the following recent instance in our county of Essex. A Scotch farmer, whose lease was approaching termination, and who was paying £1600 a year rent for 400 acres of land, purchased in Essex a farm of 350 acres, with good residence, &c. upon it. A Scotch farmer, whose lease was approaching termination, and who was paying £1600 a year rent for 400 acres of land, purchased in Essex a farm of 350 acres, with good residence, &c., upon it, for £20 per acre. This was a good, honest, but very stiff tile earth or collapsing clay, undrained, which went begging in vain for a tenant at 15s. or 16s. per acre. Unfortunately, there still exists in Essex a belief among farmers that it is of no use to drain these plastic or collapsing clays, although the hard, chalky clays are frequently drained. Our Scotch farmer, having no such mistaken prejudice, drained all the land 18 ft. apart and 3 ft. deep, put the fields into proper shape, broke up the wretched pastures, using the steam plough, thus reducing his number of horses to nine instead of seventeen, and now grows 150 acres of wheat, forty acres of winter beans, five crops of winter tares, clover, and mangold. The farm being close to water carriage, all the crops and straw (except what is required for the farm horses and a few bullocks) are sold off the farm, and the barges that convey them to London bring back London manure. What a change in the scene! Poverty superseded by plenty, employment for labour and capital greatly increased, food for the people multiplied, capital resuscitated, and the manufacturer of farm machinery benefited. The land is all deeply steamploughed by a 10-horse engine on the roundabout system, the iron harrows having teeth 12 in. long. No cultivator is used. This soil was in the first instance so adhesive and tenacious that three horses or more were required to played; it and in its original unplonged by a 10-horse engine on the roundabout system, the iron harrows having teeth 12 in, long. No cultivator is used. This soil was in the first instance so adhesive and tenacious that three horses or more were required to plough it, and in its original undrained state it was scarred with deep furrows and water furrows to carry off the water from the surface. Now, by deep steam cultivation, the land is all levelled and the water passes down readily to the subterranean drains. In these rout a reflicient carlleges of

tivation, the land is all levelled and the water passes down readily to the subterranean drains. Is there not a sufficient evidence of the necessity for improvement when land so near the great food-requiring metropolis is to be had for £20 per acre? I have seen such land so sold within the last twelve months, and there is plenty to be had at prices ranging from £20 to £30 an acre. This would not be so if we had manufacturers in Essex.

"This Scotch farmer wisely adopted the groups suited to our Essex. not be so it we had manufacturers in Essex.

"This Scotch farmer wisely adopted the crops suited to our Essex soil and climate, such as beans, wheat, mangold, clover, and tares, and avoided the usual error made by Scotch farmers in attempting to grow turnips here on the Scotch plan, or spring wheat."

THE NOTICES OF INTENDED APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT in the THE NOTICES OF INTENDED APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT in the ensains Session for railway and tramway bills are 198, as compared with 137 for the Session of 1871, 129 for the Session of 1870, 78 for the Session of 1869, 109 for the Session of 1868, 171 for the Fession of 1867, and 450 for the Session of 1866. Of the 198 notices 86 are for the incorporation of new companies, 33 for the extension of time to purchase lands and to construct works, and 9 for deviations and the abandonment of portions of authorised lines not required. The 198 notices include 24 for tramway bills, of which 15 are for the incorporation of new tramway companies.

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POLITICAL PARTIES IN BELGIUM.

request of the King, Biron d'Anethan and his colleagues request of the King, Biron d'Anethan and his colleagues advered unto him their several portfolios, and M. de Theux, $\omega_{\rm ext}$ of the clerical party, has agreed to form another. The fact that one Ministry goes out and that another to the same party comes into power, and is supported as an econsiderable majority, may somewhat astonish your and, indeed, the incident is out of all precedent, even in d, indeed, the incident is out of all precedent, even in It should always be borne in mind that the agitations a like were not commenced in consequence of any unpopular which the Ministry endeavoured to introduce; not because it clied, and desires to see a Liberal Government rather valive; not because d'Anethan and his colleagues simply because the most recent revelations in the second revelation revelation revelations revelation revelation revelations revelation revelations revelation revelations revelation revelation revelations revelation revelations revelation revelations revelation revel and y compromised the deartupely class of a most infor-ce reder; because the Ministry, by appoining one of an act to one of the highest and most important posts in lon, gave unmistakable evidence that the recent dis-act did not meet with that condemnation on their part which hable—and especially the public which had suffered by the mble—and especially the public which had suffered by the most of the bubbles—had a distinct right to expect; and bewien a former Minister, in the supposition that the real two case was not known, brought a whole pile of document ham to the House, and disclosed facts which could not the Ministry refused to cancel the nomination which the offence, and the whole clerical majority rose in a h offence, and the whole clerical majority rose in a distanced discussion in a most unfair and unconstitutional The demonstration was against the persons of the not against their offices; and the fact that another as been formed has immediately ended every appre-, nof a breach of the peace which might have been enter-

All he ille to suppose that this incident has not seriously the the colorion party in Belgium, or that the agitation was the by the Liberals of Brussels with the ultimate view of in the extreme, and doubtless genuine, but it remains a for human nature whether his coquence would have been y inpressioned if its object was M. Frere-Orban, the Liberal astead of M. de Decker, the arch-clerical. But M. Bara friends aw clearly the necessity of this course of action, we, indeed, a most formidable enemy to deal with, and agle will be at all times difficult. The Conservative party san is almost identified with the priests. The Liberals are not in the northern provinces, and sceptics in the south. Sant in the northern provinces, and sceptics in the south. Cause vatives, therefore, have this advantage, that their cause leaded by a ready-made army of apostles, who use all their intstand arts of persuasion to gain their end. As in Ireland, you is identified with politics, and there is an intimate contract the politics of their influence renders it difficult to oppose them, it is only by sudden acts of folly or want of wisdom that the all party spoil their own cause, and place their ammunition disposal of their opponents, at the other hand, the Liberal leaders have seen with dismay there was a spirit of indifference springing up in the country.

on the other hand, the Liberal leaders have seen with dismay at there was a spirit of indifference springing up in the country. In the northern and Dutch-speaking provinces there is a movement of foot known as the Flemish, which has been increasing a stay years. Conscience, the celebrated novelist, is one of the eaters, and they do not attempt to disguise the fact that their diject is a reparation from the French-speaking population, a remain with the Dutch, but only when the Dutch shall have returned to their flesh-pots and once more become a Republic. This party, therefore, is always looked upon by the Liberals with spirion and misgivings. They are a species of Adullamites, a movements are uncertain and not to be altogether trusted. The southerns, on the other hand, seem to suffer from their proximity to France. A dangerous spirit or latisser faire pervales the ace. A dangerous spirit or laisser faire pervales the They are beginning to imitate their French brethren absence of that independent thought and that lively interest which has not of that independent thought and that lively interest abilic affairs without which self-government is an impossibility, any be very much questioned whether it was Constitutional on part of the Liberal leaders to frighten the Ministry by means mob. It is not necessary to suppose that they had any direct in these proceedings, and, to the honour of the party be it, that they condemued them inside and outside the Chamber, that the matter was fortunate for them cannot be questioned. ountry has been completely roused from its indifference, dections last year were lost because the Liberals were dagainst themselves and had split up into several interactions. At a meeting of the Liberal Association of the theorem is the other night, the fends were he ded, the party reconstructions. i upon. So far so good. But what if these tactics are used or turn by the foe himself? It would be a great question r turn by the foe himself? It would be a great question with r it may not be as easy to get up a crowd in Brussels that unpopular Liberal Ministry as against a clerical. It would not unstable Ministry could be frightened into or out of each thing by so innocent, and with one exception so insignificant, which is been my duty to follow. They must have felt the disposition of the country was dead against them, and make the country was a grave error—being, moreover, very much divided a the military question—they did wisely in resigning. But the e may happen to a Liberal Ministry, and the question arises. a the military question—they did wisely in resigning. But the empy happen to a Liberal Ministry, and the question arises, "Here local mob, an assembly of roughs and students, to decide the question?" Last year the Liberal Cabinet spoiled their by imposing a tremendous tax on gin and spirits general. The tax was carried and imposed, but there was dissolution of the Chamber. The parties were wonderlaw evenly belanced. The tavern-keepers in the whole country voted against Frere-Orban and his Ministry; but Brussels, trafficted by "schnick," returned its usual complement of his damambers. The town of Ghent decided the question. It is the decision of the Province of East Flunders, and was the chambers of the province of the following the above of a way of retired officers, and retired officers are partial the day of retired efficers, and retired officers are partial a "schnick." They voted against the Government as one man, all Ghent consequently sent to the Chamber eleven clerical induced of cleven Liberal members. The Brussels workmen were the usly against the tax. Ghent, it is very evident, might have the usly against the tax. Ghent, it is very evident, might have total the other way, and the Liberal Government would have been in power this day. It is equally certain that the Brussels workness would have demonstrated in a much more decided fashion than has been attempted now, and if this is constitutional it would have been the Ministry's duty to resign. In any case, although M. Bara and his friends may be congratulated upon their victory and the vindication of their cause, it may be submitted to them, and to some of their imitators in England, whether they are not existed with dengations to the land whether they are not and to some of their imitators in Engiand, whether the most excellent monstr whom they have to thank for their victory may not some day run against them, and rob them of their laurels.—Corretof "Daily News."

": ". MIN, Q C., is to be the new Judge of the Queen's Bench.

14ND PATRICK, THE MACGILLYCUDDY OF THE REEKS, has just 1 from typhoid fever, in his twenty-recond year.

FRENCH PEASANT SEED TUND.—Lord Vernon, on Webursday, et over a meeti-g of the French Peasant-Farmers' Seed Fund, at over a meeti-g of the French Peasant-Farmers' Seed Fund, at executive committee presented their flual report. From this, that opening as each of the noble chairman, it would appear that the tripitions to the fund had amounted to £51,582, that the result had been distributed amongs to 10,000 (couplers of land, and that had dan available balance of about £1000. A resolution, by Mr. J. R. R. Licinson, was carried unanimously, impowering the live committee to appropriate the surplus towards the relief of the eserving peasant farmers, either in money or in such a way as to may seem advisable. tiem may seem advisable.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

The course of lectures at the South Kensington Museum for the instruction of women in science and art continues to be well attended. Last Saturday Professor Duncau, F.R.S., King's College, gave another of his interesting series on "Physiography." In his opening remarks he observed that, considering what an immense proportion of the surface of the globe is occupied by the ocean, it is rather remarkable that until within the last fifteen years science should have accumulated so very few reliable facts on the subject. Until lately the ocean has been, comparatively speaking, unknown ground to naturalists and matural philosophers. Those who were anxious to prosecute the work of fact collecting by investigating the dep hs of the sea were constantly prevented from so doing by preconceived notions, emanating principally from THE course of lectures at the South Kensington Museum for by investigating the dep hs of the sea were constantly prevented from so doing by preconceived notions, emanating principally from the fertile brains of physicists, who insisted that we must know more about the exact nature of things before we could do anything in the matter. It may be imagined what an effect this want of knowledge has had upon those sciences which refer to the construction of the land. If it be correct, as stated in a previous lecture, that large portions of the surface of continents and large islands have been formed out of the deposits of old seas, it stands to reason that the accumulation of accurate information on that subject must be of great importance to physiographical and physiological science. If wing made a few preliminary observations of this nature, Professor Duncau proceeded to state the more important facts that have up to this time been ascertained respecting the general constitution of the sea—the surface it respecting the general constitution of the sea-the surface it occupies, its depth, the nature of its floor, its temperature, and occupies, its depth, the nature of its it or, its temperature, and pressure. In the first place, with regard to the surface it occupies, he pointed out that the great oceans of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the Indian, Arctic, and Antirctic Oceans, occupy together a space of 146,000,000 square miles, whilst the land occupies only about 51,000,000 square miles, or considerably less than the area of the Pacific atone, which amounts to about 62,000,000 square miles. At the bottom of the ocean, over the whole of this vast range of 146,000,000 square miles, there is a continual accumulation of deposits, similar to the chalk formation already described in connection with the basin of the Thames, and derived from the material which is constantly being removed from the land by the various agents of denudation. With regard to the shape of the floor of this vast expanse of ocean, we were taught in our school days that the ocean was a reflection, as it were, of the land, with its mountains, valleys, gullies, and table-lands—a great and the second days that the ocean was a reflection, as it were, of the land, with its mountains, valleys, gullies, and table-lands—a great submerged continent, in fact. We have as yet acquired but a very slight knowledge of the nature of the sea-door, but that knowledge does not coincide with what was formerly taught us. The only way in which the general outline of the sea-door can be ascertained is by in which the general outline of the sea-floor can be ascertained is by soundings, which can only be partially carried out. Up to the beginning of the present century these soundings were for the most part confined to such as were made along the coasts for the purpose of navigation. It was not until lately that we began to take deep-sea soundings for purely scientific purposes; and it is interesting, as showing how one science hangs upon another, to remember that we owe our present knowledge of the shape of the floor of the North Atlantic to telegraphy—to the necessity for telegraph wires between Europe and America. Having minutely described the mode of conducting deep-sea soundings and some of the difficulties with which they are attended, such as in consequence of the shifting of the ship by currents while the counding line is being paid out, the lecturer showed that, although the results cannot be accepted as precisely accurate, yet, by repeated results cannot be accepted as precisely accurate, yet, by repeated soundings, and the scientific knowledge which has been brought to bear upon the subject, in calculating and making allowance for the effect of the currents, these results have been so far rectified and certified that we may regard them as being at least approxiand certified that we may regard them as being at least approximately accurate. The soundings have shown us the depths of the ocean at various points, and enabled us to form some idea of the inequalities of its floor, while the mud brought up in the tube of the sounding shot has enabled us to ascertain the nature of the deposits of which that floor is composed. They have shown us that the floor of the northern part of the Atlantic assumes the shape of a broad central and deep flat valley, with its sides sloping abruptly, and then shelving off gradually to the land. The first soundings of any importance taken for the purpose of telegraphy were those extending from the Farce Islands to Iceland, thence to Cape Farewell and onto Labrador. About 120 soundings were taken along that line. From the Farce Islands, after a sudden descent, they showed a From the Faroe Islands, after a sudden descent, they showed a gradual declination westwards until a depth of 4200 ft. was atwaters near the coast of Iceland. Similar gradual curves were found between Iceland and Cape Farewell, and between Farewell and Labrador. The greatest depth attained in the former case being 9300 ft., towards Farewell, and in the latter 12,000, towards Labrador—the deepest water in both cases, as in the first instance, being towards the west. The next important soundings for telebeing towards the west. The next important soundings for tele-graph purposes were those extending from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, north of Newfoundland Banks, coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, north of Newfoundland Banks, and their results have shown that, although there are inequalities here and there, the floor of the sea along that line takes the form, in a general sense, of a gently undulating valley. The greatest depth occurs on the American half of the line, being 2435 fathoms, or 14,610 ft.—the greatest occan depth anywhere attained as yet, with one exception. This exception occurs between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, where recently the sounding line indicated a depth of 2800 fathom-, or 16,800 ft. The soundings along the line just indicated, between Britain and America, show that, although there are great variations in the depths, they are so gradually distributed over the wide extent of floor as to amount to little clse than gentle undulations in a vast plain. There are no inequalities such as would correspond to the Alps. Dr. Carpenter and his coadjutors found exceedingly deep water about 120 miles to the south-west of Ireland; but, with the exception of this deep channel on the British side, there is a gradual declination until the greatest depth is attained in the American half of the line. As to the nature of the floor to the north and south of this line, we are as yet in perfect ignorance, and we have no reliable inwe are as yet in perfect ignorance, and we have no reliable in-formation whatever regarding the depths of the Pacific Ocean, so as to enable us to form any idea as to the shape of its floor generally. It is known that rocks stand up from considerable depths, and these may be the tops of submarine mountains. It is also known that there are submarine volcances, and it may be in-ferred that where these occur the floor of the sea is constantly undergoing alterations. The lecturer then referred incidentally to the marvellous manner in which the ocean is kept within bounds—the constant influx of water from the rivers and rainfall being counterbalanced by the great amount of evaporation that goes on over the vast expanse of the ocean's surface—and remarked that nothing better illustrates the operation of a general law of nature, under the guidance of a Supreme Power, than this fact. He next proceeded to speak of the composition of sea-water, which he minutely analysed, and of the "organic matter" which is to be found in appreciable quantities in the deep sea, and which although not possessed of life, may be of importance to living things in the sea. He pointed out that the sea-water contains more or less air suspended in it, and also a certain quantity of carbonic acid gas, the latter being in relation to the amount of minute animal life on the sea-floor. On the sea-floor there is also vegetable life. The vegetation produces oxygen, necessary to animal life, which in turn supplies carbonic acid gas, necessary to the vegetable life; and thus we have another wonderful illustration of the operation of a general law of nature. Professor Duncan went on to discuss the question of the pressure of the sea as affecting animal life on its floor, and also the questions of temperature and light, reserving some further observations on the subject for the next lecture. bounds—the constant influx of water from the rivers and rainfall

COLONEL NASON, inspecting officer for the no-thern district, has re-ceived instructions from the War Office to look out for a place suited for the evolutions of large bodies of men, hs it is intended, if circumstances allow, to hold the autumn manageres of 1872 in the north of England.

subject for the next lecture.

A TYPICAL COUNTRY TOWN

A TYPICAL COUNTRY TOWN.

It is satisfactory to notice that, while the illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is engrossing the public mind, attention is being particularly directed to the fact that the fever from which he is suffering belongs to the class of zymotic and preventible diseases; that it is, in fact, a disorder propagated, it not originated, by our own filthy habits as a community and by the neglect of sanitary precautions. It strikes down annually so large a proportion of our population, and disables and pauperises so many more, that too much earnestness cannot be thrown into the end-avour to impress upon the public mind while it is still susceptible the fact that the prevention of enterio fever lies in the hands of our legislators, our sanitary authorities, and ourselves. A single illustration may at this moment have some effect in showing with what care we furnish the conditions for the propagation of this endemic pest in rural localities which ought to be showing with what care we furnish the conditions for the propagation of this endemic pest in rural localities which ought to be entirely free from it, and might easily be made so. We particularise the sanitary condition of Chipping Wycombe as it was revealed in July, 1870, because it is a good instance of the kind, and has local relations of interest. At the date specified the mortality of the town was so excessive that it gave rise to a spec al official inquiry. As the result of this inquiry it appeared that sickness of an endemic, epidemic, and contagious character had prevailed in it to an undue extent for ten vears; and that the average siekness of an endemic, epidemic, and contagious character had pre-vailed in it to an undue extent for ten years; and that the average annual mortality during that time had been "alarmingly high" (about 25 per 1000 of the population); that in the year 1869 it rose to about 30 per 1000 of the population; that such sickness had particularly attacked the quarters in which sanitation had been least attended to, and in such quarters had proved most fatal. The town had been visited and reported upon by Mr. Webster Rammell in 1849. Such proceedings as had followed upon his ex-cellent report seem to have been success ful in making things

cellent report seem to have been successful in making things rather worse instead of better than they were before. As to the water supply, it was found in July, 1870, that the wells in the town were shallow, few being more than 10 ft. deep, the majority being little more than 3 ft. to 6 ft. deep. These wells were generally in close proximity to surface-drains, and often within a short distance of cesspools, and in a large number of instances there were loud complaints of the undrinkable state of the water. In a still larger number of instances, it was plain that there was great danger. larger number of instances it was plain that there was great danger of contamination of the wells from adjacent sewage or other impurities. In the report of 1849 it was urged that the town could purities. In the report of 1849 it was urged that the town could be supplied with water at a very moderate outlay, and the existing sources were so contaminated that such supply was necessary. In 1870 the condition of the wells was "in no respect improved,"

sources were so contaminated that such supply was necessary. In 1870 the condition of the wells was "in no respect improved," while the increasing size of the place made the red of a pure water supply more urgent.

As to the drainage, some changes which could hardly be called improvements had been effected between 1849 and 1870. A large part of the town still passed its sewage into the river by open bricked watercourses, from which the effluvia were "very objetionable" in cool weather, and "extremely offensive" in hot weather; while another part was drained into the ornamental water in Lord Carrington's grounds (the abbey). A large area was served by cesspits still more offensive than the open drains, and of which the polluting contents were often cast into the river at night. The condition of these main reservoirs of sewage—the river and Lord Carrington's ornamental lake—was deplorably bad, the river being "always foul, and at times unbearable"—indeed, the description of it is altogether unquotable—and the state of Lord Carrington's ornamental water being "still more disgusting and dangerous." It can well be imagined, it is added, that "int times this lake must be most dangerous to the health not only of the adjoining cottages, but of the whole town."

As is so often the case, the conflict of local authorities seems to have aggravated the evils. There are two districts in Wycombe—the municipal borough and the parish—and these were under two distinct local boards. The drainage of the parish must pass through the borough, and that of the borough must have its outfall in or beyond the parish. The two boards could not agree about proportionate cost and rights and privileges. But there was

fall in or beyond the parisb. The two boards could not agree about proportionate cost and rights and privileges. But there was about proportionate cost and rights and privileges. But there was a good prospect of their agreeing on a joint scheme of drainage, and it may be hoped that they have carried it out by this time. What was urgently wanted to relieve Wycombe from the endemic plagues which had been fostered there during at least twenty years was a satisfactory and decent drainage, a good supply of wholesome water, which was easily to be had, and a great extension of sanitary accommodation. We trust that they have been furnished by the respected and reunited bards in the course of the present year. Chipping Wycombe, as it was in July, 1870, is not the less typical of the condition of a great number of our country towns and villages as they now are; and while such ignominious and fertile sources of disease continue to be tolerated among us, we shall not cease to suffer from all the family of filth among us, we shall not cease to suffer from all the family of filth diseases.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE TIGHEDINE Case for this week have consisted entirely of the cross-examination of Mr. Baigent, who has complained that the process is "worse than torture by the thumbserews."

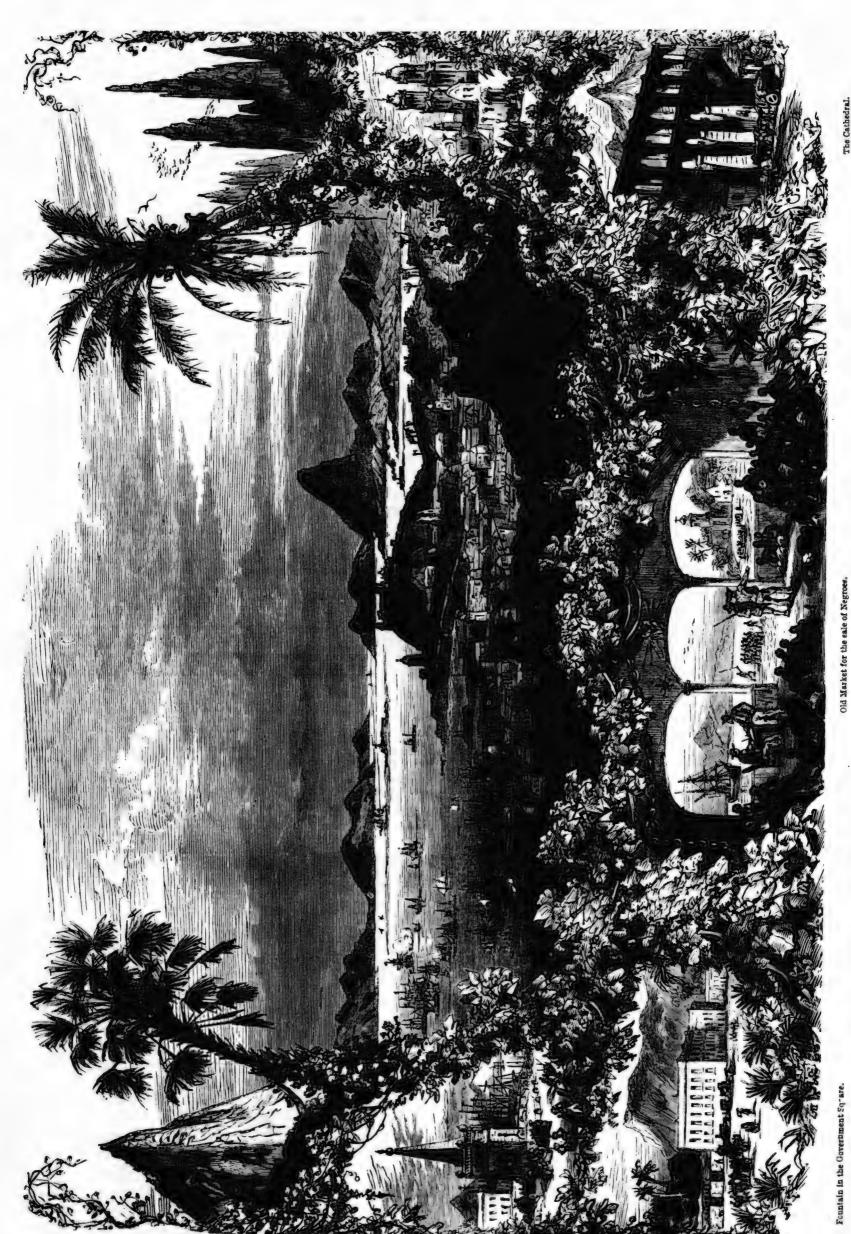
that the process is "worse than forture by the thumbsrews."

PROPOSED ANTI-REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A circular letter has just been issued and extensively circulated in the metropolis—the circulation to be immediately extended to the provinces—stating that a runnber of noblemen and gentlemen, having noticed the formation of Republican associations in England, composed of democrats, initidels, and atheritated spirits, consider it time that the loyal portion of the community who had property to lose should combine to counteract the efforts of those parties as best they could, morally and physically. The word "physically "is italicised in the circles; so much so that the word will, in the course of the coming week, form the subject of special debates at meetings of the members of various metropolitan political organisations. The circular is signed by Mr. Roberts, who is chairman or president of the Association of Revivers of British Industry, and by Mr. Price, who is the honorary secretary of the movement. As soon as an executive council and a considerable number of members—who are being enrolled every day—are got together, anti-Republican meetings will be held in every metropolitan brough. The names of some of the leading members of ducal and other noble houses are mantioned in connection with the movement.

Market-Gardening in Correct that the movement.

mentioned in connection with the movement.

MARKET-GARDENING IN CORNWALL.—This is carried on chiefly about Penzavee, where a trace of land adjoining the town, consisting of about a thousand acres, produces a rentsl of more than £10,000 a year. An immense breatch of early polatoes is grown here, ready to take up and send to market to May and June. They are conveyed in large quantities to Londou, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and to the markets of other large inland towns. The crop which succeeds early potatoes, and which is equal to them in impertance, is white broccoli. This is sown in February and March, and is strong enough to put out at once when the potatoes are cleared off. This crop is gown to a very large extent, and is sent in crates and March, and is strong enough to put out at once when the pitatoes are cleared off. This crop is g own to a very large extent, and is sent in crates by hundreds of tons, during the early spring months, to almost every market in the kingdom. Early cabbages, too, are pretty extensively grown about Penzance, as also early rubabe and appragns. It is surprising, however, that asparigas is not more extensively grown than it is on such beautiful land as exists here, and under such a genial climate; more especially as it can be so castly packed—large quantities occupying but little room, compared with rhubarb or broccoil. Asparagus, too, is always a most salable vegetable, and on be produced at least a month earlier than it can be about London or one hundred miles inlant. Basides, in some of the Cornish caves and mines it could be produced very early, and well bleached for those who like it white. Moreover, just a few miles from Penzance is what is termed Asparagus Island, where asparagus grows in a wild stare. There is also abundance of wild cabbage, seakale, and celery growing round the coast. Saskats is another salable, wholesome vegetable, well worth a trial in this locality, where salt and seaweed abound. It is astonishing what an acce of strong reaking roots would produce. If taken up and placed in the caves or mines it would come on early, and a later portion could be left in a natural way to be covered with sand or light earth. If it only averaged, say 6d, per pound, an acre would produce a prafitable result. Globe mangolds are also grown to some extent after early potances. They are sown in a corner of the potato-field, and transplanted as the potatioes are cleared, and heavy crops are thus produced. Turnips also are sown; splennid healthy pieces of spring-sown growth is worth as much as an orange. Penzunce, too, possesses the very climate and soil for early lettuces. Early carrots could also be produced here, and, if sown in July and August, they would be fit to pull early in spring, thus competing with tho



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZL.

We have already given some account of the decree for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil, and henceforward the city of Rio Janeiro, famous as it has been both in the history of the New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to New World and in the progress of humanity. Of the 300,000 inhabitats of the capital of the Brazilian empire, more than one third were slaves; and the market at which negroes were bought and world so for the public places soon to disappear for ever from the midst of the city. There are few more beautiful spectacles in the midst of the city. There are few more beautiful spectacles in the midst of the city. There are few more beautiful spectacles in the midst of the city. There are few more beautiful spectacles in the stands. The actual approach is through a strait a mile and a stands. The actual approach is through a strait a mile and a stands. The actual approach is through a strait a mile and a stands. The actual approach is through a strait a mile and a stands. The art is markably imposing in appearance. Since the Court resided in Rio a modern town has sprung up, consisting of handsome residences, five squares, and some magnificent public buildings. It is from the summit of Corco Vada, a mountain which commands the town and the distant harbour, that the most magnificent view is obtained. The ascent is made by a path amidst a forest where the trees are enveloped in midsty, that beneath the sombre shelter night butterflies and bats wing their way. The grand profusion of tropical vegetation in middy, that beneath the sombre shelter night butterflies and bats wing their way. The grand profusion of tropical vegetation in its vast variety is to be seen. Leaves as large as ancien

peaks, breaks upon his view. Behind him is the precipitous peak of Corco Vado, which falls almost perpendicularly into the sea. It is difficult to leave such a grand spectacle, and the picture is never to be forgotten by him who has once seen it.

VISIT OF M. THIERS TO ROUEN.

VISIT OF M. THERS TO ROUEN.

The recent visit of the President of the French Republic to Rouen has confirmed the proposition to found military establishments in that city, the details of which are now being discussed in Paris. The loss of Strasbourg and Metz, where five regiments of artillery were permanently stationed, has compelled the Minister of War to provide some other garrisons and military dépôts for that branch of the service, especially as the disasters of the late conflict have proved the necessity for increasing and perfecting the artillery of the French army. The establishment of a garrison of artillery deman's more than the mere construction of casernes; it is a far more difficult work than simply building a series of big barracks, for there must be not only a large space devoted to stabling, but a camp and exercise-ground of considerable dimensions, and a wide range for manœuvring the guns, with ample distance between the nearest buildings on both sides the line of fire.

fire.

There were numerous objections to making the city of Caen the artillery dépôt, as was at first intended. The polygon could not be constructed on the seashore without compelling the troops to traverse a long distance every time they went out to exercise, unless land were purchased at a considerable outlay. There was a difficulty, too, with respect to the sale of rejected horses, in the midst of a horse-breeding district; and, to complete the inconvenience, there was but one line of railway for the transport of provisions, ammunition, and material.

At Rouen many of these objections disappear. Close to the capital of Normandy—in fact, at the end of the Faubourg Saint-Sever—the wood of Rourray extends to a length of between three and four miles, where an unexceptionable site has been chosen for

the building of the casernes and their dependencies, and for the formation of a vast field for manœuvres, with a magnificent polygon. These advantages were thoroughly appreciated by General Valazè, who lived for a long time in the neighbourhood before he was appointed to the command of the military forces of the Seine Inférieure, the Orne, the Eure, and Calvados. The General, who was Under-Secretary to the Minister of Warduring the operation of the Army of Versailles against the Commune, is of course well known to M. Thiers, and had frequent conversations with him on the subject of the new military organisations for the defence of France. The establishment at Rouen was one of his propositions, and it is to his influence that it may be attributed. The President undertook to lay the first stone of the necessary buildings, and appointed the end of November for his visit. The Municipal and General Councils of the city, recognising the advantages of such a work, at once voted the subvention demanded of them, amounting to 600,00%, and plans were furnished by M. Deroy for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. Besides the great advantage of securing a great extent for the polygon in a district where it is isolated from houses and cultivated land by a dense wood on each side, there is the additional inducement of avoiding the purchase of land, since all that territory is Government property; while the sale of the timber will help to defray the expenses of the works.

POLITICAL WORKING MEN.

THE political section of the working classes is broken up into various sub-sections. The views of one sub-section may, in comparison with the extremer views of most of the others, be called Conservative; but a Conservative working man, in the generally understood sense of the term, "the Conservative working man who sometimes figures on paper as a member of a "constitutional association," is, if not an absolute myth, a very infinitesimal reality. In the course of a tolerably extensive experience, we



M THIERS AT ROUEN: SURVEYING THE GROUND FOR THE PROPOSED ARTILLERY CAMP OF EXERCISE.

lave met with very few who would admit that they were even nominally of this type, and none who would admit it save under cross-examination, and in a shame-faced manner, or the purity of whose Conservatism did not labour under suspicion; who were not in the employ of, or otherwise dependent upon, or desirous of, the favour of some active and pronounced "gentleman member" of the particular "constitutional association" to which they belonged, or who did not bear the reputation among their fellowworkmen who had the best opportunities of knowing them, of being just the kind of men who would be likely to join any association that gave poor and accommodating members tickets for "banquets" at which baronets, colotels, and county members are the speakers, and the number of working-men banqueters bears about the same proportion to county gentry as did the one are the speakers, and the number of working-men banqueters bears about the same proportion to county gentry as did the one halfpennyworth of bread to the "intolerable deal of sack" in Falstaff's tavern bill. In short, though Conservative "organs" parade him as a type of a class, "the Conservative working man" is nil for all practical purposes of estimating the composition of the working classes. The creed of the political section of the working classes is at present Republicanism, or ultra-Liberalism broadening down towards Republicanism. It is on the question of the best means for gaming their end that they divide into subsections. One set says—We must go in for a Republic; we shall do no good till we get it. Another—Our fight must be against capital. As things stand, it is practically lord of all, and till it falls we cannot rise. Another—What we want is working men in Parliament, and we shall never be able to achieve anything for ourselves till we have got them. And another—It is mere waste Parliament, and we shall never be able to achieve anything for ourselves till we have got them. And another—It is mere waste and misdirection of energy to make home politics the first consideration; that the one thing really needful is an international combination of the working classes throughout the world. Of course, each sub-section is strongly of opinion that their view alone is the correct one, and is intolerant of the views of the others, except as secondary to theirs. But they are unanimous upon one point—to wit, that the non-political section are less true, dutiful, and deserving members of their general brotherhood than they are, and they are given to expressing this belief in rather hectoring fashion. This assumption of superiority is of course resented, and, moreover, the charge of class apathy is re-

torted by a counter one, of personal self-seeking. Many of the non-political justify themselves by saying that they do not see that they would gain anything by "bothering" themselves with politics, and they argue as a corollary from this that the others would not interest themselves in politics did they not believe they saw some prospect of special personal gain to be obtained by such means.—The "Journeyman Engineer," in the "Contemporary Review."

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

THE Bishop of Orleans has addressed to M. Gambetta directly THE Bishop of Orleans has addressed to M. Gambetta directly a letter which fills several pages of the Gazette de France. It is an answer to M. Gambetta's speech at Saint Quentin demanding gratuitous, obligatory, and lay instruction. Mgr. Dupanloup has evidently not given himself much trouble with this production, and relies upon his ecclesiastical authority to pass off a composition characterised by that extreme verbosity which distinguishes the productions of the Court of Rome. M. Gambetta must chuckle at being told by the Bishop that he speaks of politics and religion as if he expected to be the master of both, and that he is a pretender. No doubt Gambetta is ambitious of becoming President of the Republic, and he must be greatly obliged to the Bishop of Orleans for familiarising the public mind with his pretensions. The Bishop assails Gambetta with a great deal of academical Billingsgate, calls his moderation "apparent," his honeyed words "treacherous," thinks to crush him by asserting that his language is that of the "International," and, taunting him with his Genoese origin, says his arguments savour more of the "hypocrisy and mental reservation of an Italian than of the honesty of a Frenchman." He then denies in terms exquisitely studied so as to be as disagreeable as possible to Gambetta that there is anything in his past life to entitle him now to speak to the people with authority. He was a briefless have to speak to the people with authority. a letter which fills several pages of the Gazette de France. It is an his past life to entitle him now to speak to the people with authority. He was a briefless barrister, elected to the Corps Législatif rity. He was a briefless barrister, elected to the Corps Législatif on account of a single speech in a political trial, and he was a friend of Blanqui, Raspail, and Rochefort. Coming down to the burning question of the day, the Bishop says the mandate of the National Assembly is not terminated, because it was charged not

only to free the country of the Prussians, but to get rid of demagogy and Gambetta. He speaks with ineffable contempt of the two "dotards" who were associated with Gambetta at Tours and Bordeaux, and proceeds to throw upon Gambetta the whole responsibility of the non-success of the war, which he attempted to carry on under the disastrous circumstances bequeathed by the Empire. The Bishop, in his hatred to Garibaldi—guilty, among other things, of gaining more victories than any French General—goes to the absurd length of saying that, if Gambetta had not appointed him, the Army of the East might "perhaps" have been vice roius. His anger is especially shown at the distinction drawn by Gambetta between the highand low clergy. The haughty prelate professes to known osuch line of demarcation, and to recognise in the humblest bearer of holy orders the equal of the bighest prince of the Church. Thecurés to whom Gambetta appeals probably know the difference, and a serious movement of adhesion to him has been made by the lower clergy in the Gironde. The Bishop, sleeping for a moment like Homer, tires at length of reasoning, and thus falls back upon his real stronghold, dogma:—"Our fraternity is the only real fraternity, our God is the true God, and yours is nothing." This is almost literally a reproduction of the old illustration—"Orthodoxy is my doxy: and heterodoxy is another man's doxy." In conclusion, the Bishop, with evident distaste for the moderate Republic now de facto existing, says France has enough with one, and does not want another Republic with Gambetta for President. He begs M. Gambetta to "receive the expression of all the sentiments which a colleague has the honour to offer him." This is an academic phrase for saying that he wishes to be as impolite as possible without being rude.

The Tribune of Bordeaux contains an address of a certain number of priests to M. Gambetta, who assure him that they accept with empressement the programme which he has put forth, though the time has not yet come when they can

They say:—
"We will continue under cover of the anonymous the struggle which you have indicated until we attain the success for which we hope without attacking the cardinal principles of the Church. We will show—1, the necessity for France of a national Church; 2, we will draw up a plan for the constitution of this Church which will have the essential quality of being in sympathy with the State, and as being, consequently, in complete harmony with modern seciety; more liberal than the 'civit constitution' of the clergy; that firse stage in the principles of 89 of which we are the heirs. Our Church, then, will not be a Constitution Civite of the clergy, but a national Church—separated from the State, free, independent of the Pope, whose position will be recognised as that which belonged to him in the times of Christianity. This Church will thus prepare the way for that fusion which is so desirable between all societies of Christians. You demand instruction without the Church—ordinary teaching in the school, religious teaching in the Church—as a free thinker. You admit that religion is an indispensable social element, maintaining rightly that its position should be secured to it. Unfortunately, that position has been lost for more than half a century. Since then she has censed to be free, but has allowed herself to be, dragged like a slave at the mercy of political influences, and, above all, of a foreign Prince—the Pope. Hence religion does not make French citizens, but Roman citizens—an additional reason why it should be banished from the schools."

Whether or not this does actually emanate from the bas clergé, by whom it professes to have been written, but who are affaid to we will draw up a plan for the constitution of this Church which

Whether or not this does actually emanate from the bas clerge, by whom it professes to have been written, but who are afraid to put their names to so revolutionary a document, it is said there put their names to so revolutionary a document, it is said there can be no doubt that the desire to which it gives expression is one very generally entertained among a liberal class of Catholics, whose numbers are constantly increasing, and who believe in the possibility of adapting the Church to which they are still attached, but from which recent events especially have alienated them, to the requirements of the age. Altogether, the cause of secular education is decidedly gaining ground in France.

MUSIC.

All that needs to be said about the performance of "Robert le Diable" at the Royal Italian Opera, yesterday week, a lounts to a protest against bringing forward Meyerbeer's great works without needful preparation and adequate resources. That the public like their bustle and show is indisputable, but a mise-en-scene is not enough. Art stands for something in such a matter. There were some redeeming features in the performance, notably the Alica of Mdlle. Titiens; but, as this character is sufficiently familiar, we will not dwell upon its merits. "Il Trovatore" was repeated last Saturday night; and "Don Pasquale" was put upon the stage on Monday for the purpose of enabling Mdlle. Marimon to appear as Norina—a part quite suited to her means. The lady was very successful in winning good opinions from a large house; and it must be granted that she sang is brilliant style throughout, but particularly in the opening cavatina and the finale. Her acting manifested the lack of polish and of careful elaboration which has been noticeable all along. Correct in outline, it needed those minute touches which mark the consummate artist. These may come, however, when Mdlle. Marimon is familiar with the work ALL that needs to be said about the performance of "Robert le minute touches which mark the consummate artist. These may come, however, when Mdlle, Marimon is familiar with the work she essayed for the first time. Signor Fancelli was a moderate Ernesto, Signor Mendioroz an acceptable Malatesta, and Signor Borella a very good Don Pasquale. "Il Fianto Magico" attracted a large audience on Tuesday. Wednesday was devoted to "Lucrezia Borgia," Thursday to "Don Pasquale," and to-night the season will terminate with a performance of "Der Freischütz." The Mendelssohn selections at the Crystal Palace last Saturday were the music to "A Midsuomer Night's Dream" and the published fragments of "Loreley," the soloists being Madame Sherrington and Miss José Sherrington. All the orchestral portions had a very fine rendering, and obtained much applause. The

Sherrington and Miss José Sherrington. All the orchestral portions had a very fine rendering, and obtained much applause. The overture, "Wedding March," and "Funeral March" won most favour, the last-named "mirthful tragedy" having to be repeated. Madame Sherrington injured the "Ave Maria" of "Loreley" by a most inartistic cadence; per contra, she sang the finale with spirit and effect. Other attractions at this concert were Sullivan's overture to "The Sapphire Necklace," Gound's new saltarello, and some songs contributed by Mr. Vernon Rigby.

The programme of last Monday's Popular Concert in St. James's Hall comprised a selection from the works of Beethoven. It began with the sixth quartet of op. 18, and included the "Walstein" sonata, the trio for strings in G major (op. 9), and the sonata for violin and plano in A (op. 12). These are all well-known works in (the "Waldstein" excepted) Beethoven's early style, and they call for no special observation. Mr. Hallé played in both sonatas after his best manner, and the "strings" were perfect. Mr. Maybrick introduced songs by Gounod, Bennett, and Mendelssohn respectively, and had the advantage of Mr.

and Mendelssohn respectively, and had the advantage of Mr. Zerbini's excellent accompaniment.

A new cantata, entitled "Placida, the Christian Martyr," was A new cantata, entitled "Placida, the Christian Martyr," was introduced at a concert given at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. It is the work of Mr. W. Carter, a pianist of some repute, who will do well to curb the ambition which led him to seek other honours. There is nothing in "Placida" which warrants our giving Mr. Carter any encouragement to persevere in the higher walks of composition. A thousand musicians in England are able to write as good a thing. What a mercy it is that they don't! A large chorus, the organ, and some soloists (including Madame Sherrington and Mr. Lloyd) were Mr. Carter's executive forces.

The second Oratorio Concert took place in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, and attracted a very crowded audience, as is usually the case when "Elijah" is the work to be performed. Mr. Sims Reeves was announced to sing the tenor airs, and the great artist's name, no doubt, exerted its wonted influence; but, unfortunately, hoarseness prevented his appearance. Mr. Reeves has been about

name, no doubt, exerted its wonted influence; but, unfortunately, hoarseness prevented his appearance. Mr. Reeves has been about the provinces lately, and exposure to inclement weather worked its customary effect upon his abnormally sensitive throat. His place was taken by Mr. Raynham, and, "what a falling off was there!" The other principals were Madame de Wilhorst, Miss Poyntz, Miss Elton, Miss Severn, and Herr Stockhausen, who sang "Elijah's" music for the first time in England. Under these circumstances it was specially regrettable that his voice was far from being in good order, and materially affected what would otherwise have been a fine performance. Herr Stockhausen ar from being in good order, and materially affected what would otherwise have been a fine performance. Herr Stockhausen, nevertheless, obtained much applause. Madame de Wilhorst sang with her customary intelligence, and Miss Elton was effective in the contralto airs. Some of the choruses were given in exceptionally good style; best of all, perhaps, being "Thanks be to God," which "went" splendidly—better than we ever remember to have heard it. The next concert will be a Christmas performance of "The Messiah."

THE DINNER IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, which was to have taken place, on the 12th inst., at Willia's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador, has been postponed, on account of the protracted illness of the Prince of Wales, until the early part of next year, when the precise date will be duly announced.

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—The number of Food, Water, and Air for this month contains an article on the adulteration of coffee. It shows that while of thirty-four samples examined some years ago no less than thirty-one were adulterated, of eighteen samples now reported upon five only were adulterated; that, while in the former case the adulterants consisted of chicory, roasted corn, beans, and burnt sugar, or blackjack, in the present instance chicory only was met with. These results show a very great improvement in the state in which ground coffee is now sold to the public, and prove that in this article, at all events, adulteration has much declined. The report contains the following exceedingly simple directions for detecting the adulteration of coffee:—"If, on opening the package the contents are caked or show any disposition to cake, chicory is present. If on adding a few drops of cold water to a grain or two of the suspected article the water becomes almost immediately of a brown colour, chicory is surely contained in it. If, further, on touching the particles which have been wetted with water and spread out on a slip of glass with the point of a needle, some are found which are non-resisting, soft, and yielding, the sample is adulterated. Lastly, the presence of chicory is immediately revealed by the great difference in the forms of the cells as seen under the microscope, these being in the case of coffee coherent and angular, and in that of chicory rounded and vesicular. The differences are so marked that, once seen, they can never be forgotten,"

MR. LOWE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. Lowe, in distributing the prizes at the annual soirée of the H ditax Alechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, spoke at considerable length on the subject of primary education. The right hon, gentleman said that he had never altered his opinion that in promoting denominational education the Government made a great and gross mistake. The Education Act had, however, taken "a great deal of the virus out of denominational schools;" they were now made, for the first time, what are called public elementary schools; and the practical question we have now to consider is this: Is it better that children shall be taught in denominational schools, or not be taught at all? When we have minational schools, or not be taught at all? When we have brought into the schools "the lost sheep of the house of Israel"—the children who are not now in schools—then, Mr. Lowe thinks, would be time to fight out the battle of denominationalism. Mr. Lowe also touched upon secondary education, and deprecated the payment by Government of large salaries to professors at universities, who did little or no work in teaching the student. These who actually did the work ought, he thought, to receive the salaries. After referring to the condition of Ireland, and contending that there was no occasion to despair of its future, Mr. Lowe spoke of Sir Charles Dilke's recent criticisms upon the Royal household and the private conduct of the Queen. The right hon. gentleman

"It happens that I am the person upon whom it devolves to answer for the department which administers the Civil List, and, for myself, I shall throw no obstacle in the way of a most searching investigation to any member of Parliament who may demand it in the proper manner, or to any member of Parliament who may see fit to bring it forward in the proper quarter. Of course, it is very easy to come before an audience not versed in the matters to be brought before them, and to create cheers by reading over a list of the quaint officers of the Royal household which had been handed down from reign to reign for centuries past. It is very easy to make strong, rash, and, I will say, unfounded statements before an audience in which no one was prepared to dispute the truth of those statements, or to make any reply, submit that when such charges are to be deliberately made before the control of an audience as he has recently made, they ought only to be uttered after due notice of the same, so that information may be received from the Ministers of the Crown on those matters. If a man will go to Newcastle and Chelsea to make charges against the Queen and the Government, I have to go somewhere else to answer those charges. I say it is the wrong way for such important matters to be considered. In the proper place I shall be prepared to answer that gentleman's charges. One thing more on this question I that gentleman's charges. One thing more on this must mention, and I am almost ashamed to mention it. statement that the Queen has never paid income tax. I say I am almost ashamed to take notice of such an observation—unfounded, as it seems to me-for everyone who knows what the Queen is will be able to acquit her without a moment's consideration. The Queen is no stranger in public—is no novice in government. She has for four-and-thirty years reigned over us, and main-tained during that time a high, honourable, and stainless character.'

"Three cheers for the Queen" were here called for, and given heartily and enthusiastically, most of the people standing. "God Save the Queen" was then taken up and vigorously sung. Mr.

Lowe then proceeded to say:—
"I really feel ashamed to say what I am going to say—that is, "I really feel ashamed to say what I am going to say—that is, that I have every reason to believe that all the promises made by the Queen have been fulfilled, together with the one that she made to pay the income tax. I state to you (being a person from whom such statement would come with proper official authority) that her Majesty has paid the income tax—I am not going into details—and that the sums thus paid by her Majesty since the year 1842, when the promise was made, are to be counted in hundreds of thousands. I have selected that as a simple instance, and if the hanourable goatleman in question should since the year 1842, when the promise was made, are to be counted in hundreds of thousands. I have selected that as a simple instance, and if the honourable gentleman in question should bring it forward in the House I shall be most happy to give the fullest explanation, and I have no doubt the country will be satisfied, as in other things, that the Queen in her office has been high and honourable; that her Majesty has been true to herself, and the worthy representative of all true English people."

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE POET COWPER.—It is proposed to erect a memorial to William Cowper, the poet, in the church of his birthplace, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, of which his father was Rector. The Rectory House, where Cowper was born, has long since been rebuilt, put "Cowper's Welt" still exists in the garden, and is the only relic of the poet's life now left in Berkhampstead. The Rector of Berkhampstead, Lord Brownlow (the patron of the living), and Mr. William Longman have taken the work of raising a memorial in hand, and hope to be supported alike by Englishmen and Americans in general, as well as by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It is proposed that the memorial shall be an east window immediately over the grave of the poet's father and mother, in the recently-restored parish church. Those who are inclined to help in this praiseworthy object are requested to communicate either with the Rector, Great Berkhampstead, or with Mr. William Longman, Paternosterrow.

SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—Three men, named Turner, Murphy, and Howard, the only survivors of the crew of twenty-five and two passengers on board the Nonpareil, which was lately wrecked on her voyage from Bombay to Quebec, who have arrived at North Shields, give distressing accounts of the shipwreck and their sufferings. The ship was caught in a terrific gale, when she became unmanageable, and the crew worked at the pumps until almost exhausted. At midnight the vessel lurched heavily, and the captain shouted, "Look out, she is over." She immediately fell over, throwing the crew and passengers into the sea. Their cries for help were most piccous. Ten of the crew seized portions of the vessel, but were gradually washed away and drowned. Turner, Murphy and Howard, after being dragged down, rose to the surface, and with great difficulty got on the fore-house, where they remained seven days and nights, suffering great hardships, having no food nor water, except two fishes. At the end of seven days they were picked up almost in a dying condition by an American schooner, and taken to Martinique.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the New SUFFERINGS AT SEA. - Three men, named Turner, Murphy, and Howard,

hardships, having no food nor water, except two fishes. At the end of seven days they were picked up almost in a dying condition by an American schooner, and taken to Martinique.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives an account of a massacre which took place at Los Angeles, California, on Oct. 24. The victims were some unoffending Chinamen, the executioners were some "warm-hearted and impulsive" Irishmen, assisted by some Mexicans. It seems that, owing to an impression that the houses inhabited by the Chinamen were filled with gold, a mob collected in front of a store belonging to one of them named Yo-Hing, with the object of plundering it. The Chinamen barricaded the building, shots were fired, and an American was killed. Then commenced the work of pillage and murder. The mob forced an entrance, four Chinamen were shot dead, seven or eight were wounded, and seventeen were taken and hanged. The following description of the hanging of the first victim will show how the executions were conducted:—"Weng-Chin, a merchant, was the first victim of hanging. He was led through the streets by two losty Irishmen, who were cheered on by a crowd of men and boys, most of Irish and Mexican birth. Several times the unfortunate Chinaman faltered or attempted to extricate bimself from the two brutes who were leading him, when a half-drunken Mexican in his immediate rear would plunge the point of a large dirk.knife into his back. This, of course, accelerated his speed, but never a syllable fell from his month. Arriving at the eastern gate of Tomlinson's old lumber-yard, just out of Temple-street, hasty preparations for launching the inoffensive man into eternity were followed by his being pulled up to the beam with a rope round his neck. He didn't seem to 'hanging' hand one of the Irishmen got upon his shoulders and jumped upon them, breaking his collar-bone. What with shots, staby, strangulation, and other modes of civilised torture, the victim was 'hitched up' for dead, and the crowd g

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.—Lord Chesterfield, who had been suffering from typhoid fever for several days, and who was one of the distinguished visitors lately assembled at Scarborough on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princers of Wales, died on Friday week. The Right Hon. George Philip Ce il Arthur Stanhope, seventh Earl of Chesterfield, of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, hereditary governor of Ketford School and Captain in the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, was born Sept. 28, 1831, so that he had only just completed his fortieth year. He was the only son of George, the sixth Earl, by his marriage with the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Forester, eldest daughter of Cecil, first Lord Forester. He was educated at Eton, and for a few years held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, from which he retired as Lieutenant. He was a magistrate for Nottinghamshire, and represented the southern division of that county in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1860 down to 1866, when his father's death and his consequent accession to the title removed him to the Upper House. As his Lordship was never married, the title devolves on a cousin, Mr. George Philip Stanhope, who, according to "Lodge's Peerage," is the only surviving son of the late Captain Charles George Stanhope, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, by Jane, eldest daughter of the late Str James Galbraith, and who now becomes eighth Earl of Chesterfield. His Lordship, who was born in November, 1822, was formerly Lieutenant in his father's old regiment.

General Sir James Y. Scarlett, which occurred on Wednesday evening, will be received with general regret. The gallant officer, who was a son of the first Lord Abinger, was born in 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At nineteen years of age he entered the 18th Hussars as a Cornet, became Lieutenant in the Carabiniers in 1821, Captain in 1825, Major in the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1830, Lieutenant-Gener

district in 1857, and Adjutant-General to the Forces three years afterwards. From 1865 to 1870 the deceased, who for some years had been Colonel of the 40th Middlesex Volunteers and of the had been Colonel of the 40th Middlerex Volunteers and of the 3rd Lancashire Rifles, was in command at Aldershott. He was heir presumptive to the barony of Abinger, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Medjidie, and a D.L. and a J.P. for Lancashire. General Scarlett was created a K.C.B. in 1855, and received the grand cross of the same order in 1869. From 1837 to 1840 he represented Guildford in the Conservative interest, and at the first election which succeeded the enfranchisement of Burnley, in 1868, he unsuccessfully contested that borough against Mr. Shaw, the present member. In 1835 he was marked against Mr. Shaw, the present member. In 1835 he was married to Charlotte Anne, second daughter and coheiress of the late Colonel Hargreaves, of Bank Hall, Burnley, where he died on Wednesday evening, after two or three days' illness, at the age of seventy-two.

ADMIRAL SIR W. RAMSAY, K.C B.—The death is announced of

Admiral Sir W. Ramsay, K.C. B.—The death is announced of Admiral Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., in his seventy-fifth year. Admiral Ramsay entered the Navy at the age of thirteen, was present at the Battle of Navarino, and during the Crimean War commanded the Hogue in the Baltic. He was the author of the article on "Seamanship" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." During his residence in Edinburgh, where he died, he has taken an active interest in many of the city's philanthronic institutions. thropic institutions.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY TINNEY, Q C .- This once celebrated Mil. William Henry Tinney, Q.C.—This once celebrated lawyer, the contemporary of Brougham and Campbell, died, on the 30th ult., at his residence, Snowdenham, Torquay, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Tinney took high honours at Oxford, and was in due course elected a Fellow of his college (Oriel). He was called to the Bar in 1811, and was made a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1829. He was eminent as a real-property lawyer and was one of the Real Proeminent as a real-property lawyer, and was one of the Real Property Commissioners with Lord Campbell. It is a strong testimony to the high legal and personal estimation in which he was held that he was (though himself a stanch Conservative) appointed to a vacant Mastership in Chancery by a Whig Government. On the abolition of the Masters' offices he retired with a pension of 22500 a year. He will be lamented not only by a large circle of attached personal friends, but by the many who had profit d by his open-handed liberality in matters of charity. His wife (a daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hume) survives him. He leaves no issue. issue. The Very Rev. Canon Rock.—We have to record the decease

The Very Rev. Canon Rock.—We have to record the decease of a well-known Roman Catholic dignitary and learned archaeologist, the Very Rev. Daniel Rock, D.D., one of the Canons of the Titular Chapter of the Cathedral of Southwark. Born in the year 1799, he was a native of Liverpool. He received his early education at the College of St. Edmund, at Old Hall, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, and completed his divinity course at the English College at Rome. Having been admitted into holy orders, he served what was then known as "the London Mission" for some two or three years, at the end of which he became domestic chaplain to the then Lord Shrewsbury, with whom he resided for many years at Alton Towers. In 1840 he was appointed priest in charge of the Roman Catholic congregation at Buckland, near Faringdon, Berks, on the property of the Throckmortons. In 1852, soon after the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, he was nominated one of the first members of the new cathedral "Chapter" of Southwark; and two years later his love cathedral "Chapter" of Southwark; and two years later his love of books led him to give up his country charge and establish himself in the vicinity of London. He was the author of a large number of publications, including "The Church of Our Fathers, as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, with dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England in the Earliest Ages of Christianity"; a work on the Irish Church, entitled "Did the Early Church in Ireland acknowledge the Pope's Supremacy?" Both of these works naturally deal extensively with the national ecclesiastical antiquities of our own country and of the sister island. He wrote also. "A 'Chapter' of Southwark; and two years later his love ledge the Pope's Supremacy?

BOH OF THESS WORLD HEAD ACT AND A SUPERIOR HEAD AND A SUP remembered is his "Hierurgia; or, an Exposition of the Sacrifice of the Mass," in which he illustrates the various ceremonies which are used in the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Oriental Christians, not only by written evidences, but also from relating scaletings and incontribute the Church contributes the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Oriental Christians, not only by written evidences, but also from relating scaletings and incontribute for the Church and Oriental Christians, not only by written evidences, our most as paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions found in the Catacombs of Rome and in other places, and belonging to the earlier ages of the faith. In 1862 Dr. Rock, as a member of the committee, took a very active part in carrying out the objects of the special loan exhibition of mediaval works of art the South Kensington Museum, and he contributed to the official catalogue an article illustrative of the ecclesiastical vestments, embroideries, &c., there exhibited. For the last few years of his life he resided at Kensington, and his counsel and advice were often sought, and never sought in value. by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum and the managers of art exhibitions.

THE DUBLIN ASSIZE COMMISSION was reopened on Wednesday, and a true bill was found by the grand jary sgainst Kelly for firing at constable Mullen and Grimes, when Talbot was murdered.

PROPOSED MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL FOR HACKNEY.—The noble building lately used by the London Orphan Asylum, at Clapton, being now unoccapied, a movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a large middle-class school for boys and girls. It is calculated that a thousand children could be educated in this building, and there seems little doubt that the neighbourhood would supply scholars enough to render the success of the scheme complete. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed was the founder of the asylum, and his son, Mr. C. Reed, as member for the borough, presided, on Monday, at a meeting held to secure the property for educational purposes. The Rev. W. Rogers and the Rev. W. Jowitt, of the Finsbury Middle-Class School, are also supporters of the project.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

THE first meeting of the session was held on Monday, at the rooms, S. Adelphi-terrace—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R. S., in the chair. The honorary secretary, Captain F. Petrie, announced the election of the following new members:—The Archbishop of Carterbury, Bishop Trower, the Dean of Carlisle; Rev. J. G. Wood, F.L. S.; Messrs. W. Fitzwilliam Dick, M.P.; A. Coote, J. Houldsworth, G. Maberley, J. Nelson, and Major J. B. Smith; Matries, A. Edwards, T. Franklyn, T. Gorman, R. Playre, Aubrey Price, J. Savile, P. Strutt, H. Warleigh, B. Whitelock, and S. Whitmee. Also alarge number of works presented by the R. yall and other societies in England and America. After which Mr. Cooper read his paper on "The Serpent Myths of Aucient Egypt." He began by sating that while much had been done for the elecidation of the Ophiolatry of India, Greece, and Rome by many most able scholars, yet the serpent myths of Egypt—the oldest, most abundant, and best preserved of them all—had been but hat attends d to since the time of Champollion and Wilkinson On the Continent, it is true that MM. Pierret, Brugsch, and Lenormant had pubhitle attended to since the time of Champonion and Wilkinson. On the Continent, it is true that MM. Pierret, Brugsch, and Lenormant had published a few isolated papers upon parts of the legends of hieroglyphy, but these had never been translated into English, and even the originals were but little known. He then described the tiree serpents peculiar to Egypt, two of which were objects of worship, and with one or other of which all the ideographic theology of Erypt was involved. This portion of the paper was exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as it was the result of a careful examination of the hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic writings in the Egyptian papyri, and also the works of every known author, both ancient and modern, who had written on the subject. Mr. Cooper then gave a careful résumé of the Egyptian Ritual of the Dead, of which the most perfect copy is at Turin. Dead, of which the most perfect copy is at Turin, a work which may be traced back to the First Denasty, but the final chapters of which were added Dynasty, but the final chapters of which were haded as late as the period of the Ethiopian Conquest of Egypt in the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, 665 B c. He con luded by stating that the results of his ex-amination of the subject proved that in the Egyptian mythology were preserved, in a cor-rupted form, many doctrines which were amongst those of revealed religion; also there was a belief these of revealed religion; also there was a belief in a monstrous evil being, typically represented as a serpent, whose office it was to accuse the righteous, oppose the Supreme Diety, Ra, and devour the wicked. After referring to various other deductions, he concluded—Thus, then, for a time we roll back the papyrus on which is inscribed the story of the serpent Apophis; ask we, Why the Father of mankind has permitted these records to contain, amid so many errors, much to testify of prophetic and spiritual truth? Seek then the answer in the words of the Apostle of the Gentiles, "God left not himself without witness in the world," that even by the light of nature, "all the world might become guilty before Him," in the world, that even by the light of indure, "all the world might become guilty before Him," and might in the fulness of time be saved by His Son, who is God over all, the victor over the great dragon, the old serpent, for ever and ever-

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Titcomb drew attention to the serpent symbolism existing amongst the rude tribes of North America; and a Egyptian drawing from a tomb was ex-

Mr. Rassam and Dr. Pritchard described the various serpents of India, and the Rev. G. Henslow those found in a fossil state.

Henslow those found in a fossil state.

In regard to the character in which Moses wrote
the first Books of the Old Testament, Mr. S. M.
Drach gave valuable evidence, both traditional
and other, that it was in the alphabetic character;
and the Rev. S. Wainwright referred to the internal evidence there was confirmatory thereof.

After a few remarks by the Revs. C. Graham,
T. Govenn, and C. Roy, and Dr. Frager, it was

T. Gorman, and C. Row, and Dr. Fraser, it was stated that the Bishop of Gloucester would have been present to take part in the discussion, but was unavoidably prevented. The next meeting was announced for Jan. 8.

THE LONDON POLICE COURTS.

DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.—At Bow-street, on Monday, Mr. Henry Gladstone, manufacturer of ammunition, of Marsh-lane, Greenwich, was summoned before Sir Thomas Henry for keeping on his premises 7300 lb. of explosive compounds in excess of the quantity permitted by his license. Mr. Poland, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, stated that the proceedings were taken under the Gunpowder Act of 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., cap. 139). This Act empowered the Government to appoint inspectors from time to time whit such manufactories as the defendant's for us purpose of ascertaining if the conditions of the license were being fulfilled. The license anded to Mr. Gladstone, dated in October last, athorised him to keep only 500 lb. of explosive composition and 150 lb. of gunpowder on his premises at one time; but it would be shown that when Capt. Majendie visited the place, on Nov. 30, he discovered about 780,000 chassepot cartridges, entaining explosive compounds and gunpowder greatly in excess of the quantity allowed by his license; and there could be no doubt, from what came under the inspector's observation, that the dangerous process of taking these cartridges to pieces, and separating the gunpowder from the lead, probably for the purpose of utilising both, had been going on to a very large extent. It was presumed that the cartridges were no longer wanted, owing to the termination of the war; but it was obvious that this mode of dealing with them within one hundred yards of a dwelling-house was likely to be attended with serious conthem within one hundred yards of a dwelling-house was likely to be attended with serious con-a quences, and was altogether in contravention of detendant's license. These facts were stated in evidence by Captain Majendie, who, in cross-xamination by Mr. Keeble, counsel for the de-fendant, stated that he received every attention from Mr. Sargeant, the manager of the works, and there was no attempt whatever to conceal any of the facts from him. He was informed any of the facts from him. He was informed that the cartridges had not been there for more than a week, and that there had been no work of any kind going on upon the premises for some months past, and witness admitted that there was no work in actual process when he visited the premises. In answer to the charge, it was urged that the boxes of cartridges, which were originally manufactured by the defendant for a Birmingham

house, for the French war, had been returned upon his hands, and were for some time kept in a barge upon the river. They had been deposited at barge upon the river. They had been deposited at the warehouse for the purpose of ultimate dis-posal as speedily as possible, and it was hoped that an infringement of the Act, which was acci-dental rather than intentional—arising out of the dilemma in which defendant found himself placed—would be leniently dealt with, especially as Mr. Gladstone had held a license for many years and had never been complained of before A sacrifice of £500, besides the much heavier loss which the defendant had already sustained, would A sacrince of £500, besides the much heavier loss which the defendant had already sustained, would be almost ruinous. Sir T. Henry said the Act of Parliament had been no doubt violated, and, besides the penalties incurred, the whole of the property was forfeited to the Crown, with whom responsibility of removing it must now rest. pecuniary penalty was reduced to the nominal sum of £1.

CRUEL KINDNESS. - At Guildball, on Mon day, Edward Edwards, a cabdriver, badge 9032, was charged before Sir Robert W. Carden with being drunk on his cab. John Barry, 290, said that about five o'clock on Saturday evening he saw the defendanton a hansom cabin St. Andrew'sstreet, Holborn, utterly incapable of taking care of either the cab or himself. He took them to the of either the cab or himself. He took them to the station-house, and the inspector directed the cab to be taken to the green-yard. The defendant had no money on him when searched. The defendant said that he took a gentleman up in Fleet-street to go to King's-cross, and on the way he handed him up a bot le with something white in it, and told him to driok, for it was something that would warm him. He drank and found it very strong, but could not tell what it was. He recollected nothing afterwards until he was at the station-house. When he was balled out he felt very ill and went to the hospital, and the surgeon wanted and went to the hospital, and the surgeon wanted him to stay there; but he would not, as he pro-ferred going home. He had been very ill ever since, and had to pay the green-yard fees and the since, and had to pay the green-yard rees and the hire of the cab from Saturday. Sir Robert W. Carden said he wished he had the "gentleman" before him, and he would see if he could not punish him. There could be no doubt that he had drugged the defendant in order to cheat him of his fare. He would therefore discharge defendant, in the heave that he would the search which for in the hope that he would not accept drink from "gentlemen" in future.
Sir Robert W. Carden acknowledged the receipt

of 10s. from Mr. Fitch, the sergeant-at-mace of the Lord Mayor's Court, for the poor-box, being the fees paid to the jury of that court on Saturday. A BARONET'S SON CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

A BARONET'S SON CHARGED WITH FRAUD.—
At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Michael David Sibbald Scott, aged twenty-two, of 20, Ryder street, St. James's, was taken before Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., in the custody of Detective-Sergeant Bull, charged with obtaining £300 worth of jewellery by false pretences. Mr. St. John Wontner conducted the prosecution, and Mr. George Lewis defended. On Nov. 28 the defendant went to the shop of Mr. Frodsham, watchmaker and jeweller, Gracechurch-street, and purchased two gold watches, value £50 each, which it was represented he was to give away as prizes for races. He bought a third watch, value 100 guineas, for himself, and he also purchased a watch-chain and two diamond rings. On the previous day a Mr. Price, whom Mr. Frodsham had known before, called and said he was about to introduce a customer to him, and that he was a son of Sir Sibbald Scott; that he had an income son of Sir Sibbald Scott; that he had an income of £3300 allowed him by his father, and that he had also something like £7000 a year from his mother. Mr. Price told the prosecutor that the young gentleman would call next day, and in anticipation of the visit he gave him as a reference Mr. Elliott, a solicitor. Mr. Frodsbam, finding the reference satisfactory, supplied the goods selected by the defendant next day, and the defendant gave him two bills for £150 each —one payable in two and the other in four months, Subsequently, however, he ascertained that some of the goods he had sold to the defendant, instead of the goods he had sold to the defendant, instead of being used for the purposes represented, had been pledged, and he then obtained a warrant against the defendant. Mr. Wontner stated that the defendant had obtained further goods from jewellers at the West-End, which were also pledged, and that the representations as to his means were untrue. He added that, before the case was concluded, the defendant would probably got stand alone in the deck. An offer, he connot stand alone in the dock. An offer, he continued to say, had been made to pay the amount of the goods, but that offer could not be accepted unless with the consent of the Court. Mr. Fro. sham, replying to Mr. Lewis, said the de-Frodsham, replying to Mr. Lewis, said the defendant, when he called, simply said he supposed Mr. Price had told him who he was, and did not himself make any representations as to his income. He, however, said he wanted two of the watches to give away as prizes. Mr. Lewis said that Sir Sibbald Scott was ready to state that he would have paid for the goods, and that he had told the defendant he would pay his debts. Mr. Lewis further said that the defendant's father had paid £5000 on his behalf during the past twelvemonth. further said that the defendant's lather had paid £5000 on his behalf during the past twelvemonth. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, and declined to admit him to bail. The man Price, named above, was charged on Wednesday with participating in the alleged fraud, and also remanded

Domestic Difficulties.—Cornelius Reardon was charged, at Worship-street, on Wednesday, with threatening to murder his wife with a life-preserver. The wife, a stout, healthy-looking woman, presented a singular contrast to the prisoner, who had a very starved appearance and only one eye. The prosecutrix deposed that, on the afternoon of Friday week, while ironing in her kitchen, her husband came in with a life-preserver in his hand and threatened to smash her head in with it. He also used other threatening language to her, and said he would murder her. She had been married fourteen years to him, and all that time he had never supplied her with money to keep either herself or her children. She DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—Cornelius Reardon money to keep either herself or her children. She had a shop. Her husband was a miser, and would

of the children at the time in question. Stancombe, of the children at the time in question. Stancombe, a warrant officer of the court, who took the prisoner in charge, said that the wife was a very violent woman, well known to the police for her quarrelling disposition. She had repeatedly assaulted her husband, and the loss of one of his eyes was due to her violence. Mr. Hannay considered that this altered the case materially, and thought that the wife, having been in the house with her husband every day since the threats, and not suffered any hurt, had not much to fear. He discharged the prisoner. discharged the prisoner.

CHARGE OF ARSON. - At Worship-street, on Monday, James Kyle, described as a sub-con-tractor; John Kyle and James Kyle, his sons, were charged before Mr. Hannay with having been were charged before Mr. Hannay with having been concerned together in setting fire to a house in the Rectory-road, Stoke Newington, and furniture therein, with intent to de raud the County Fire Insurance Company. The fire occurred about three o'clock on Sunday morning, when the younger prisoner save the alarmat the fire station in Kingsland. On arriving three rooms were found to be in flames in several different places, and a great part of the furniture had been broken up and saturated with pitch and oil, and placed about the room. The beds had also been built up against the walls, and materials for igniting them placed between. Cupboards and other portions of the woodwork had been torn down, and the drawers filled with firewood, rosin, and tar, as well as paraffin oil, to make it burn speedily. It would appear, however, that the alarm was given too soon, and resulted in discovery. The prisoners resided in the house, and stated that they knew nothing about the fire. They were remanded for nothing about the fire. They were remanded for

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named Richard Cox, a dock labourer, living in Spitalfields, is in custody charged with committing a murderous outrage upon his wife. The woman asked her husband for some money, and, after abusing her for some time, he struck her a violent blow on the right eye. She went to bed, and two days afterwards showers will that the registal destructions. light eye. She went to bed, and two days afterwards she was so iil that the parish doctor was sent for, and he ordered her removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On Wednesday her condition became so critical that Mr. Hannay, the Worship-street police magistrate, went to the hospital; but the woman was unconscious, and all efforts to rouse her were unavailing. The blow she received was, it is stated, of such tremendous violence as to burst the eyeball and fracture the bones around. The nose is also broken, and the cartilages have had to be divided to relieve the sufferer. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

The Herrscore Irish Extates.— The Irish

THE HERTFORD IRISH ESTATES. - The Irish THE HERTFORD IRISH ESTATES.—The Irish Court of Common Pleas delivered judgment in the case of "Wallace v. Saymour" on Monday. The action was one of ejectment, brought by Sir Richard Wallace against Sir Hamilton Seymour to recover the Irish estates of the late Marquis of Hertford, worth about £50,000 a year. The point at issue was whether a codicil to a will of the late Marquis revoked in favour of Sir R. Wallace the bequest to Sir Hamilton, Saymour, contained in Marquis revoked in favour of Sir R. Wallace the bequest to Sir Hamilton Seymour contained in the body of the will. The case had been tried at Belfast Assizes, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The Court of Common Pleas unanimously decided on upholding the verdict of the Court below. They held that the codicil did not revoke the bequest of the real and personal estates to Sir Hamilton Seymour made in the body of the will, and confirmed the verdict for the defendant.

The Dover Election Riors.—At the Dover Police Court, on Monday, James Verral, William Grey, Ernest Drinebier, Stephen Oliver, William Thompen, James Sutton (who did not appear), Thompen, James Sutton (who did not appear), Charles Lambert, and Newman Cunningham were charged with having, on Nov. 25, unlawfully assembled to disturb the peace and create a riot. Mr. G. Lewis, who appeared for the prosecution, briefly stated the facts of the case, remarking that the riot occurred on the day of the declaration of the poll, and he should ask for a remand after he had produced the evidence. There was every probability that in the course of a week they would be prepared to prosecute. Lydia Morley, a barmaid at the Dover Castle Hotel, proved the damage done to the building, which was estimated at £50. Mr. George Adamson, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, deposed that the mob had smashed his windows because he had voted for Mr. Jessel. Mr. Barnett, the unsuccessful candidate, was passing when the first attack was made, and he went out and remonstrated with that gentleman went out and remonstrated with that gentleman against the proceedings of the crowd. Mr. Barnett made no effort to stop the proceedings, but merely waved his hat. The damage was estimated at £50. Mrs. Martha Stokes proved that the damage done to the Antwerp Hotel exceeded £10, and denied that there were bags of flour or hot cinders. thrown out of the windows to incite the mob. Mr. Henry Green, a special constable, recognised Drinebier as throwing stones at the Antwerp. Drinebier as throwing stones at the Antwerp. Several other police-constables recognised the other prisoners as the persons who threw stones at the Chronicle office and the Royal Hotel. Upon the application of Mr. Lewis, the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next, several being admitted to bail. Prescott, who was charged with assaulting the police on the same night, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Mr. Lewis stated that next week he hoped to bring before the Bench several persons who, although they did not Bench several persons who, although they did not take part in the disturbance, were yet prime

THE THAMES FORESHORE.—An action brought in the Court of Queen's Bench by Earl Spencer in the Court of Queen's Bench by Earl Spencer against the conservators of the Thames to establish his claim to certain portions of the "foreshore" near the London Rowing Club boat-house at Putney, was decided on Monday, after a three-days trial. The question was as to a causeway, or raised pathway, made within the last five years by the conservators from the London Rowing Club boat-house to the river. The club boat-

house is on the land side of the towing-path, which was made by the conservators, and runs along the shore above high-water mark, and the path, or causeway, runs across and intersects the towing path. The Earl, as lord of the manor, claimed the foreshore, and complained of the making of the causeway as an infring-ment on his rights. The conservators, on the other hand, claimed the foreshore as theirs by reason of us r, especially with reference to the making of the towing-path. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, after explaining the law of the case, said it up, after explaining the law of the case, said it certainly appeared that whoever it was wanted to do anything on the shore applied, not to the lord of the manor, but to the conservators. During the long series of years in which these acts have been committed the lord had never interfered. It was a great pity, his Lordship said, people would sleep upon their rights, and then, after a long lapse of years, awake to assert them against others who had so long exercised them, for then questions were raised which it was very difficult to determine. The jury found, after a brief consideration, in favour of the conservators, the Corporation. poration.

Robbery by "Sleight of Hand."—At al.6 Middlevex Sessions, on Tuesday, Shaon Larros twenty-seven, a native of Morocco, was charged with stealing, on Nov. 16, a 500-franc piece, five Spanish gold Isabella pieces, three German gold double-Frederic pieces, other foreign coins and £20 in money, the property of Mr. Phineas Hands, money-changer, of Charing-cross station. It oprisoner was also charged with stealing, on Nov. 20, £20 in money from the same prosecutor. Mr. Morten (instructed by Mr. Copp) prosecuted; Mr. T. Beard defended. At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th ult, the prisoner visited the prosecutor's shop and asked to be shown some foreign coins. He accordingly inspected several, and ultimately bought some and also a diamond ring, paying altogether £20. While in the shop he asked to be shown an Australian sovereign, when the prosecutor took a bowl of sovereigns from the window and placed a handful on the counter; the prisoner scrutinised them, but declined then to purchase one, and upon leaving the shop promised to call on the Monday following. After the prisoner had left the prosecutor missed the valuable gold coins mentioned in the first ROBBERY BY "SLEIGHT OF HAND."-At tle After the prisoner had left the prosecutor missed the valuable gold coins mentioned in the first count of the indictment and also twenty-six sovereigns. The prosecutor made preparations to detect the prisoner in case he should return on detect the prisoner in case he should return on Monday and attempt to repeat the theft. He marked ninety-five sovereigns and ten half-sovereigns, and placed them in a bowl. On Monday the prisoner returned and entered into conversation, when the prosecutor reminded him of his wishing to purchase an Australian sovereign, and then took the bowl containing the marked sovereigns from the window and placed a h-ndful before the prisoner; he took a pile in his right hand, and by sleight of hand, while directing the prosecutor's attention to some on the counter, slipped those in his hand into the pocket of an Inverness cape he was wearing. Upon observing this the prosecutor gave a signal to his clerk to call a police-constable, and the prisoner was taken into custody in the shop. Upon being searched, nineteen marked sovereigns and two marked half-sovereigns were found in the right-hand pocket of his cloak. The defence set up was identical with a statement which the prisoner made on being his cloak. The defence set up was identical with a statement which the prisoner made on being taken into custody—viz, that he had given five Spanish doubloons in exchange for the money alleged to have been stolen. This defence, of course, imputed perjury to the prosecutor and his clerk, who both swore positively that no doubloons had passed at all between them. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The learned Judge, after commenting upon the scandalous defence which the prisoner had set up, sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and ordered that the expenses of the prosecution be paid, and compensation not exceeding £100 be made, to the prosecutor for his loss, out of other moneys found in the possession of the prisoner.

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PRIDAY, DRC. 1. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.-J. B. WHITEHEAD, Lime house, stipowner.
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Gower-street, September, 1871. H. J. Kelly, R. N., Secretary

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The great enlarge ment of the Hospital necessitates an urgent APPAL for All b on meet current expenses. Annual Subscriptions are especially solicited.
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to provide.

Full particulars and the necessary forms for admission by subscribers and donors may be obtained from the Secretary at the Hospital.

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